

INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

28,439

PARIS, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, JUNE 22-23, 1974

Established 1887

To Control Guerrillas

Israel Gives Beirut 2th-Hour Warning

TEL AVIV, June 21 (UPI)—Israel issued what it called a "twelfth-hour" warning to Lebanon today to stop Arab guerrilla attacks across its frontier into Israel and accused the Beirut government of giving its sovereignty to guerrillas bent on sabotage and murder.

"At the twelfth hour, Lebanon is asked to take constructive steps and sealing her frontier with Israel against the passage of arms setting out to carry out murderous acts," Defense Minister Moshe Peres said in a national television interview.

"Lebanon is at a crossroads where she will have to decide between being an independent state or giving in to the terrorists' extortion and being pushed into extremism," Mr. Peres said.

The warning was issued after three straight days of air strikes against guerrilla targets in southern and southwestern Lebanon. Israel also sent a complaint to the UN that Beirut was backing the "independent rule" of Palestinian guerrillas within its borders. Israeli jets flew no raids today.

Meets With Rabin

Mr. Peres's remarks followed a meeting between Premier Yitzhak Rabin, the Israeli chief of intelligence and the parliament's Defense and Foreign Affairs Committee.

The defense minister said the air attacks into Lebanon, which began after the guerrilla attack at Kiryat Shmona on April 11, were designed to hurt the guerrillas themselves and show the Lebanese leadership that it is responsible for guerrilla raids launched from its territory.

Mr. Peres said the guerrillas now had weapons more sophisticated than the Lebanese Army itself possessed. Military sources have said the Israeli fighter-bombers raiding guerrilla bases yesterday encountered Soviet-made SAM-7, shoulder-fired rockets.

Since the guerrilla raids at Kiryat Shmona, Maslot and Kibbutz Shamir, Mr. Peres said, Israel has learned of further plans to attack Israeli civilian settlements.

In Beirut, Lebanese Premier Takiyeddin Solh met Arab ambassadors today to discuss concerted Arab action against the Israeli attacks on the Palestinian refugee camps.

Palestinian spokesmen said 30 Palestinians were killed and more than 100 wounded, most of them women and children in the Israeli raids.

Lebanese newspapers today accused the Israelis of practicing "genocide" and published photographs showing the bodies of women, children and aged refugees killed in the bomb and rocket raids.

Premier Solh appealed for support. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

But Senators Are Dissatisfied

Kissinger Is Said to Receive Russian Promises on Jews

By Leslie H. Gelb

WASHINGTON, June 21 (UPI)—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger has told several senators that the Soviet Union is prepared to guarantee in writing that it will permit the emigration of 45,000 Jews a year, according to officials here.

This would be 10,000 more than that total allowed to leave in 1973.

The secretary was also quoted as having said that Soviet representatives had told him they would deal with the problem of harassment of those who sought to emigrate and that they were prepared to state that harassment was "inconsistent with Soviet law."

Mr. Kissinger was said to have passed on these representations June 6 to three senators who are leading proponents of legislation that would deny equal trading status and economic credits to any Communist country that does not allow unrestricted emigration. The House voted such legislation last year.

Sponsors Listed

The three are Sen. Henry Jackson, D-Wash., sponsor of the legislation, which was attached as an amendment to a trade bill now pending in the Senate; Sen. Jacob Javits, R-N.Y., and Sen. Abraham Ribicoff, D-Conn. In the House, the amendment has 78 co-sponsors, and President Nixon has threatened to veto the bill if it is passed with the amendment attached to it.

In response to Mr. Kissinger's presentation, officials related, the three senators told him that he would have to "come back with something more."

The senators believe, according to sources, that the Soviet pledge to deal with harassment is full of loopholes and ambiguities. Recent dispatches from Moscow have reported a 25 percent decline in emigration from last year's level as bureaucratic restrictions have



LAST RITES—Communist party secretary Leonid Brezhnev (center) and other Soviet leaders carrying urn with ashes of Marshal Georgi Zhukov to burial place in Kremlin wall in Moscow on Friday. Marshal Zhukov died on Tuesday at the age of 77.

Bad Connotations of '45 Recalled U.S. Said to Resist Soviet Plan For Nixon to Travel to Yalta

By Hedrick Smith

MOSCOW, June 21 (NYT)—A disagreement has developed between Soviet authorities and the White House advance team over whether President Nixon should go to Yalta during his forthcoming visit, reliable sources reported tonight.

American officials see this as a matter of political importance, and not merely scheduling and other arrangements.

The White House, informants said, is refusing to have Mr. Nixon go to Yalta because of the bad connotations in the West from decisions made there during the 1945 wartime meeting of Roosevelt, Stalin and Churchill. Their decisions affected the future division of Europe and particularly the Communist control of Poland.

The Russians have insisted that no firm agreement had been reached before the advance team arrived last night, informants said, and now the question was being referred to Mr. Nixon and Mr. Brezhnev themselves to resolve.

The American advance team is due to fly to the Black Sea area tomorrow morning, but tonight did not know to which city to go.

The Russians have been making preparations for months in Yalta. Special crews of artisans have been restoring the old imperial palace at Livadia which was used by Roosevelt in February, 1945. Taxi drivers and others have warmly greeted American tourists with the announcement that "soon your President will be coming here."

Considered Firm Site

Mr. Brezhnev likes to take visiting Western statesmen to the Black Sea and Crimean resort areas. In 1971, West German Chancellor Willy Brandt went to Oresanda and last spring Mr. Pompidou was in Pitsunda. In the last two weeks, Soviet officials have treated Yalta as the firm site for Mr. Nixon's visit, although Mr. Brezhnev himself said last Sunday only that plans to go to Yalta and Moscow were tentative and indicated that the matter was up to Mr. Nixon.

The American sensitivity stems from the general increases between certain specific countries.

U.S. Navy Reports 32 Still AWOL From Ship

TOKYO, June 21 (Reuters)—Thirty-two sailors from the carrier Midway who were missing when their ship sailed a week ago had still not reported back to Yokosuka Naval Base by today, an American naval spokesman said. Twenty others have returned.

U.S. Navy Reports 32 Still AWOL From Ship

TOKYO, June 21 (Reuters)—Thirty-two sailors from the carrier Midway who were missing when their ship sailed a week ago had still not reported back to Yokosuka Naval Base by today, an American naval spokesman said. Twenty others have returned.

U.S. Navy Reports 32 Still AWOL From Ship

TOKYO, June 21 (Reuters)—Thirty-two sailors from the carrier Midway who were missing when their ship sailed a week ago had still not reported back to Yokosuka Naval Base by today, an American naval spokesman said. Twenty others have returned.

U.S. Navy Reports 32 Still AWOL From Ship

TOKYO, June 21 (Reuters)—Thirty-two sailors from the carrier Midway who were missing when their ship sailed a week ago had still not reported back to Yokosuka Naval Base by today, an American naval spokesman said. Twenty others have returned.

Air Fare Rise Of 5% Is Set On N. Atlantic

NEW YORK, June 21 (AP)—International airlines reached agreement today to increase all passenger fares by 5 percent across the board effective Aug. 1 on routes linking the United States to Europe, the Middle East and North Africa. It was learned.

The increase, attributed by the carriers solely to rising fuel prices, follows other fare boosts earlier this year that have raised North Atlantic fare levels by about 25 percent.

The fare increase was approved in an unannounced, unanimous vote by carriers participating in an International Air Transport Association fare conference in Port Lauderdale, Fla.

The increases will be subject to approval by governments involved.

Exception for Canada

Fares to Canada also will be increased by 5 percent but there would be no increase in fares from Canada under the agreement approved today, sources said.

This decision is clearly in deference to Air Canada, which has refused to approve the increase on all North Atlantic routes, thus delaying the agreement on a mid-summer increase.

Also approved today under the agreement were fare increases to and from Mexico over the North Atlantic of 3 percent, and a 4 percent increase on all mid-Atlantic routes, as contrasted with North or South Atlantic routes.

There will be minor exceptions to the general increases between certain specific countries.

U.S. Navy Reports 32 Still AWOL From Ship

TOKYO, June 21 (Reuters)—Thirty-two sailors from the carrier Midway who were missing when their ship sailed a week ago had still not reported back to Yokosuka Naval Base by today, an American naval spokesman said. Twenty others have returned.

U.S. Navy Reports 32 Still AWOL From Ship

TOKYO, June 21 (Reuters)—Thirty-two sailors from the carrier Midway who were missing when their ship sailed a week ago had still not reported back to Yokosuka Naval Base by today, an American naval spokesman said. Twenty others have returned.

U.S. Navy Reports 32 Still AWOL From Ship

TOKYO, June 21 (Reuters)—Thirty-two sailors from the carrier Midway who were missing when their ship sailed a week ago had still not reported back to Yokosuka Naval Base by today, an American naval spokesman said. Twenty others have returned.

U.S. Navy Reports 32 Still AWOL From Ship

TOKYO, June 21 (Reuters)—Thirty-two sailors from the carrier Midway who were missing when their ship sailed a week ago had still not reported back to Yokosuka Naval Base by today, an American naval spokesman said. Twenty others have returned.

U.S. Navy Reports 32 Still AWOL From Ship

For Role in Ellsberg Case Nixon Ex-Aide Gets 1 to 3 Years in Prison

By Fred Farris

WASHINGTON, June 21 (UPI)—Former White House Special Counsel Charles Colson, declaring that he acted on President Nixon's orders in seeking to cover up Daniel Ellsberg's reputation, was sentenced today to a prison term of one to three years and fined \$5,000 for obstructing justice.

He was charged with attempting to influence the outcome of the trial of Mr. Ellsberg on charges resulting from the former Defense Department official's leak in 1971 of the Pentagon papers.

Colson, 42, who has known as Mr. Nixon's "hatchet man" during his White House service, told U.S. District Judge Gerhard Gesell that he had lost his "perspective under pressure" of serving Mr. Nixon and "will spend the rest of my life regretting what I have done."

In his statement, made before he was sentenced, Colson said "the President on numerous occasions urged me to disseminate damaging information about Daniel Ellsberg, including information about Ellsberg's attorney and others with whom Ellsberg had been in contact."

"National Interest"

But he added: "I don't mean to shift the responsibility to the President. I believed what I was doing was right and the President believed he was acting in the national interest."

Colson said he "had one rule: to do what the President wanted done," and that he never felt anything he might do would violate anyone's constitutional rights.

"I saw Ellsberg as a martyr who might rally public support," he said.

The Pentagon papers, which Mr. Ellsberg leaked to various newspapers, included top-secret documents on the extent of the "secret" war the United States had conducted in Indochina. The leaks provoked government suits to prevent their publication but the Supreme Court overruled the administration's position and publication proceeded.

"Absolutely Vital"

Colson said that, "in fairness to the President, it should be realized the government at that time was in the most sensitive negotiation (over a Vietnam cease-fire) . . . Maintaining the secrecy of these negotiations was absolutely vital."

Exception for Canada

Fares to Canada also will be increased by 5 percent but there would be no increase in fares from Canada under the agreement approved today, sources said.

This decision is clearly in deference to Air Canada, which has refused to approve the increase on all North Atlantic routes, thus delaying the agreement on a mid-summer increase.

Also approved today under the agreement were fare increases to and from Mexico over the North Atlantic of 3 percent, and a 4 percent increase on all mid-Atlantic routes, as contrasted with North or South Atlantic routes.

There will be minor exceptions to the general increases between certain specific countries.

U.S. Navy Reports 32 Still AWOL From Ship

TOKYO, June 21 (Reuters)—Thirty-two sailors from the carrier Midway who were missing when their ship sailed a week ago had still not reported back to Yokosuka Naval Base by today, an American naval spokesman said. Twenty others have returned.

U.S. Navy Reports 32 Still AWOL From Ship

TOKYO, June 21 (Reuters)—Thirty-two sailors from the carrier Midway who were missing when their ship sailed a week ago had still not reported back to Yokosuka Naval Base by today, an American naval spokesman said. Twenty others have returned.

U.S. Navy Reports 32 Still AWOL From Ship

TOKYO, June 21 (Reuters)—Thirty-two sailors from the carrier Midway who were missing when their ship sailed a week ago had still not reported back to Yokosuka Naval Base by today, an American naval spokesman said. Twenty others have returned.

U.S. Navy Reports 32 Still AWOL From Ship

TOKYO, June 21 (Reuters)—Thirty-two sailors from the carrier Midway who were missing when their ship sailed a week ago had still not reported back to Yokosuka Naval Base by today, an American naval spokesman said. Twenty others have returned.

U.S. Navy Reports 32 Still AWOL From Ship



Charles Colson on his way to U.S. District Court to be sentenced. He received one to three years.

After Moderation in April Consumer Price Index in U.S. Advanced by 1.1% Last Month

By Edwin L. Dale Jr.

WASHINGTON, June 21 (UPI)—Consumer prices resumed their rapid rise last month after some moderation in April, the Labor Department reported today.

With food prices, except for meat, again on the upswing, the consumer price index rose by 1.1 percent both before and after adjustment for normal seasonal changes in some prices. This was about the same steep inflationary pace as in the first three months of the year, following a smaller rise of six-tenths of 1 percent in April as food prices dropped.

For the last three months, consumer prices have been rising at an annual rate of 11.4 percent, a rate previously exceeded only in wars and immediately after wars. Compared with May a year ago, consumer prices last month were up 10.7 percent.

Nonfood Prices

The dominant feature of the index for last month was another sharp rise in average prices for goods other than food, with used cars, apparel and gasoline leading the way. The rise in this category was 1.6 percent, or 1.3 percent after seasonal adjustment.

In addition, the price of services rose by a steep 1 percent last month, more than in all other recent months except October. Except for transportation and rent, every category of services rose more last month than in any other month this year, with increases in such areas as physicians' fees, mortgage interest rates and gas and electric bills.

To some extent, the May figures reflected the end of price controls April 30, although the process of decontrol has begun well before that time. In particular, the 1.3 percent increase in medical services probably stemmed in good part from the freedom of doctors, laboratories and hospitals to increase their charges after a long period of control.

For the first time since September, the rise in wages last month outpaced the rise in prices—again possibly reflecting the end of wage control. Both hourly earnings and the average workweek were up, and "real" earnings rose 1 percent.

Despite this improvement, real earnings remained 4.5 percent below those of May a year ago.

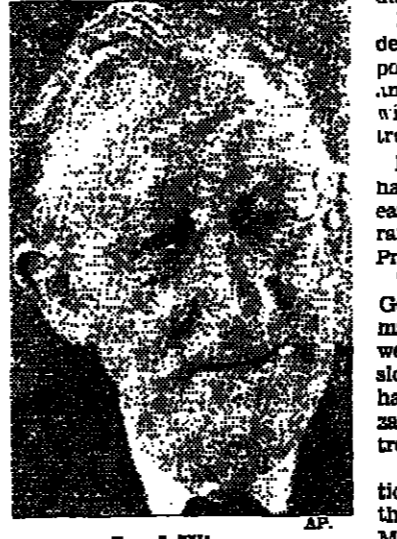
In the food category, fruits and vegetables led the way last month in an increase of seven-tenths of 1 percent in the index, or nine-tenths after seasonal adjustment. All of the main food categories went up except for meats, poultry and eggs.

The new monthly report on retail gasoline prices showed a further rise of 2.4 percent last month to a nationwide average of 55 cents a gallon for regular and 53.7 cents for premium. Since October, just before the steep increases began, regular gasoline has risen 36.7 percent and premium 33.8 percent.

Majority Age Lowered

BONN, June 21 (UPI)—Parliament today passed a bill declaring West Germans legally of age at 18 instead of 21. The law also lowered the marriageable age for men to 18, but raised it from 16 to 18 for women.

The Bundestag approved the measure only after the lower house had agreed to an amendment providing that, while 18-year-olds could sign binding contracts without parental permission, the same 18-year-olds still had the right to demand that their parents pay for a "reasonable education."



Lord Wigg

'Off With Their Heads,' a Peer Shouts During Lords' Debate

LONDON, June 21 (AP)—A 73-year-old life peer rose in the House of Lords last night and shouted his fellow noblemen by saying they ought to be abolished.

"Off with their heads," Lord Wigg shouted.

A former colonel who was paymaster general in Britain's last Labor government, Lord Wigg has long irritated both major political parties. He criticized the Labor party with the same freedom as he attacked the Conservatives. It was the Lords' turn last night.

In an outburst during debate on reform of the House, Lord Wigg said he already had inquired on how to renounce his nonhereditary life peerage, granted in 1967 by Queen Elizabeth II.

Lords Stir

His speech caused a remarkable stir in the sometimes somnolent House.

the most extraordinary and offensive speeches he had ever heard in the chamber.

News Analysis

Ouster of Spain's Staff Chief Sharpens Armed Forces Split

By Miguel Acoca

MADRID, June 21 (UPI).—Generalissimo Francisco Franco's unceremonious dismissal of Lt. Gen. Manuel Diez Algría as chief of the general staff has sharpened the split between moderates and ultraconservatives in the Spanish armed forces.

The 68-year-old general's ouster, which was confirmed after

persistent rumors, leaves the moderates without a leader and appears to have strengthened the ultras, who are led by generals who fought in the 1936-39 Civil War and in World War II, with the "Blue Division" against the Soviet Union.

At issue is whether the moderate faction, composed largely of officers who studied modern military doctrine at Gen. Diez Algría's general staff school, or the ultras, who are orthodox supporters of Gen. Franco and of his closed political system, will be in command of the armed services when Gen. Franco, who will be 82 in December, either dies or retires.

While the moderates, mainly colonels, majors and captains, are reported to be desiring Gen. Franco's "brutal" dismissal of the general in their mess halls and to be drafting protest letters, the ultras, mostly generals, are said to be applauding Gen. Franco for showing that he can still deal with dissident officers with his customary harshness.

Proposed Law

The ultras, moreover, appear to feel that by getting rid of Gen. Diez Algría, who was due to retire next month after his 69th birthday and two terms as general staff chief, they have won the battle against a proposed law to reorganize the armed forces.

As written by Gen. Diez Algría for Premier Luis Carrero Blanco, who was assassinated in December, the law would make professionalism a requisite for promotion, thus preventing ultra veterans of the Civil War from rising to top command posts.

More important, however, the bill would create the posts of chief of staff and defense minister, a major change that would reduce the political power now held by the three military services.

Under the present system, Gen. Franco himself is commander in chief of the armed forces, assisted by the chief of staff. There are ministers of army, navy and air force—three posts held by military officers—but no overall minister of defense.

It is significant that the assassinated premier had approved the law, which is expected to come up for debate in parliament in the near future.

Compared With Spinoia

Although Gen. Diez Algría has been likened to Portugal's monomaniac Gen. Antonio de Spinoia, the two officers are totally different types. Gen. Spinoia is a charismatic, histrionic speaker and a man of action. Gen. Diez Algría is a thinker and a soft speaker, who made his mark as a staff officer rather than in military action. The Spaniard's appearance would suffer if he donned one of the monomaniacal uniforms that he has been wearing to suggest he emulate Gen. Spinoia's seizure of power.

Informed sources said Gen. Franco announced Gen. Diez Algría's dismissal at a cabinet meeting last June 7. He gave no reason, but it was clear that the ultras had pressed for the action. Their case against Gen. Diez Algría included the way he blocked the ultras after Adm. Carrero Blanco's assassination and seized control of the country with a crisis-control team of moderate officers loyal to him.

In the six months since the assassination, moderates and ultras have been involved in a struggle for control of the military as part of the larger conflict between those who want to liberalize the country and those who support the status quo. By dismissing Gen. Diez Algría in a style which showed his displeasure, Gen. Franco signaled that he remains on the side of the hardliners.

France, Officials Blamed in Death Of 39 in Slide

GRIGNOLE, June 21 (AP).—

The French state and local officials were ultimately responsible for an avalanche that killed 39 young people in an Alpine resort in 1970, a court here ruled yesterday.

The court said that, because normal procedures were apparently ignored, a youth association was allowed to build a chalet in a known avalanche danger zone in the Val d'Isère. An avalanche plowed into the chalet Feb. 10, 1970, killing 39 and injuring 38 others. The court ordered the state and the Val d'Isère to pay damages of 218,000 francs (\$86,000) to the families of the victims.

The court said that the mayor of Val d'Isère, the local inspector of the Ministry of Youth and Sports, the fire department inspector, the housing control board, the local school building inspector and the Ministry of Education had all been consulted about either the siting of the chalet, the acquisition of the site, the work on the building permit, and no comment had been made on the situation or the danger of possible avalanches.

The state and the local officials have two months in which to appeal to the Council of State, France's highest administrative court, if they wish.



SUPERSONIC SOVEREIGN—Like several other reigning monarchs, Sweden's King Carl-Gustaf is a licensed pilot with a special liking for jets. As co-pilot he is seen with pilot (rear) just before take-off in a Viggen which is capable of reaching speed of Mach-2.

U.S. Woman Tells of Failure To Get Pen Pal to W. Berlin

BERLIN, June 21 (UPI).—Amelia Meissner, a 20-year-old San Francisco, was so sure her pen pal, Juergen Vicar, through the wall last October would work that

"we didn't even say goodbye," she said today.

"I smuggled a U.S. Army uniform into East Berlin piece by piece under my own clothing," she said. "We knew the border guards do not check Western Allied soldiers. We shaved off Juergen's beard and gave him a crew cut."

"Juergen put on the uniform and tried to walk through the Friedrichstrasse crossing point for foreigners to Checkpoint Charlie. But he was arrested by border guards immediately."

Six-Year Term

Her pen pal, a 24-year-old stagehand, was sentenced to six years in prison last month, Miss Meissner said.

She kept quiet until today because she feared publicity might harm his case. But now she thinks public attention might help secure Mr. Vicar's release.

She has written to Amnesty International, the Human Rights Commission of the United Nations and her congressman, Rep. Philip Burton, D-Calif.

"Perhaps we were naive, but we were sure it would work," Miss Meissner said.

Amelia and Juergen were pen pals for three years before she came to Berlin last year. They fell in love and plotted to get him past the wall.

"Juergen always wanted to get out," the long-haired brunette said. "He wanted to live in freedom, to have freedom to travel, to speak freely without fear of spies. Meeting me gave him another reason to flee."

Refugee Shot at Wall

BERLIN, June 21 (AP).—East German border guards shot and apparently killed a man early today as he tried to escape across the wall, West Berlin police said. Witnesses said the man, who appeared to be between 30 and 40 years old, collapsed 25 yards short of the wall across from the Spandau District of West Berlin.

UN Votes In Grenada

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., June 21 (Reuters).—The Security Council today unanimously approved a resolution to send a UN mission to the West Indian island of Grenada, which became independent of Britain in February. Grenada will be the 137th UN member.

As 1.4% Price Rise in May Is Reported

Wave of Labor Unrest Sweeps Britain

By Terry Robards

LONDON, June 21 (NYT).—Labor unrest intensified throughout Britain today as the government reported another big increase in retail prices for May. Strikes involving hundreds of thousands of workers disrupted production at numerous companies, including such industrial giants as the British Leyland Motor Corp. and the General Electric Co.

Workers are seeking wage increases to offset the increase in the cost of living, which amounted to 1.4 percent last month and a postwar record of 16 percent in the 12 months through May, as measured by the retail price index in the report issued today.

[Meanwhile, Britain's political parties began preparing for an early general election following the Labor party's defeat in five House of Commons votes this week. However, there were indications that Prime Minister Harold Wilson would not call for a new vote before September or October, Reuters reported.]

Votes on Nationalizations

[Yesterday, the Labor government lost two votes on its plans to extend nationalization of industries. Wednesday, it was defeated on a measure to hand back to labor unions the £10 million in tax relief they lost for violating a registration law passed under the previous Conservative administration. Today, the Labor party lost

two votes in the House as it attempted to amend a private member's bill on lotteries.]

The general air of turmoil and uncertainty over the economic and political outlook caused the stock market to weaken anew. Prices on the London Stock Exchange, which had fallen to a 15-year low today, dropping to 249.1 on the Financial Times index. The British pound also weakened against the dollar.

Most of the work stoppages had begun earlier in the week in anticipation of today's report on the consumer price index, which is regarded as the nation's chief indicator of inflation. More than 60 strikes, many of them without walkouts, are now under way.

£1 Per Point

The chief point of contention is the so-called "threshold" pay plan worked out by the Conservative prime minister Edward Heath in an effort to forestall labor strife arising from the inflationary spiral.

Under this plan, unions having threshold agreements with their employers are entitled to pay increases amounting to about 1 percent every time the retail price index moves one percentage point above a specified level.

After approaching the level in March, the index shot up by a record 3.4 percent in April, passing three thresholds and approaching a fourth. The increase

Before Nixon's Visit

Jewish Activists in Moscow Seized in Police Round-Up

By Christopher Wren

MOSCOW, June 21 (NYT).—Soviet authorities have mounted an intensive roundup of Jewish activists here in an operation apparently meant to forestall any risk of demonstrations during President Nixon's visit here next week.

More than 30 persons, some of them well-known scientists, have been arrested so far in Moscow and other Soviet cities, Jewish sources reported today. In at least two cases police smashed down apartment doors to make the arrests.

Other Jews have blockaded themselves in their apartments or have fled into hiding, including one who escaped across the rooftops. Still other Jews have been summoned by authorities and warned of criminal prosecution or have been beaten up, the sources reported.

"In Moscow there's a real hunt on for Jews," asserted Alexander Goldfarb, a 27-year-old biochemist, who said he had evaded several police traps. "We are on the run. We are under siege. It is not a very pleasant feeling to hide away like a rat."

In most of the arrests, the police presented no warrants or formal charges, the sources said. Agents who came searching for one man yesterday told his brother they had an order to hold him for 15 days, which would cover the duration of Mr. Nixon's visit here.

More Sweeping

The roundup appears to be more sweeping than similar precautions taken by Soviet authorities during Mr. Nixon's first visit here two years ago. All the Jews arrested or called in so far are believed to have applied for, and to have been refused, permission to emigrate to Israel. Privately, some Jewish activists here have maintained that Mr.

Nixon's recent statement that emigration was an internal Soviet affair has given authorities here a free hand for such a crackdown. The Soviet press gave Jewish attention to Mr. Nixon's remarks, which were made at Naval Academy graduation exercises at Annapolis.

Jews here have also been upset that the United States might settle for a suggested quota of 45,000 Jewish emigrants a year as a substitute for more fundamental settlement of the emigration issue.

Besides such a settlement, they want to see amnesty for Jews now serving long prison terms for activism, permission to emigrate for the "many thousands" they say have been turned down, and a firm pledge by Soviet authorities to end harassment.

Jews From Where?

"They can't get 45,000 a year from Georgia, Dagestan and Bukhara," said Maria Slepak, a 47-year-old doctor. "They'll have enough for 10 years without Jews from Moscow and Leningrad. The quota does not decide anything."

At 8 a.m. today, a flying squad of 15 uniformed police and plainclothes agents smashed down the front door and bedroom door to seize her husband, Vladimir Slepak, also 47, who was in bed. An officer, who wore a padded coat to handle the Slepaks' big dog, gestured that he would kill the dog if it were not taken to another room.

"They said, 'Good morning,'" Mr. Slepak recalled. "I felt like telling them it wasn't a good morning. 'I have to get dressed,' my husband said. 'Give me my warm clothes.'"

Mr. Slepak, a radio electronics engineer and leading activist, was taken to jail. The arresting officers carried off the battered doors to a team of waiting plainclothes agents, who had stacked them, brought them back and even repainted and installed them.

Today, the three principal organizers of a forthcoming seminar planned by unemployed Jewish scientists for July 1 were arrested. Dr. Viktor Brailovsky, a cyberneticist, and Dr. Mark Asbel, a theoretical physicist, were picked up by three officers at Mr. Asbel's country cottage outside Moscow.

"We don't know where they have taken them," Dr. Brailovsky's wife, Irina, said.

The third organizer, Prof. Alexander Vornel, a physicist, was hiding in a friend's apartment. He surrendered tonight after security agents, who had stalked him, telephoned to tell him it would be "worse" for his host if they had to force their way in.

Beirut Warned By Israelis

(Continued from Page 1)

port last night to the ambassadors of the United States, Russia, Britain, France and China—the permanent members of the UN Security Council.

Mr. Solh said the question of Lebanon calling an urgent session of the Security Council was "still under discussion."

Syria Affirms Support

DAMASCUS, June 21 (UPI).—President Hafez al-Assad met today with the 14-man leadership of the Palestinian guerrilla movement and assured them of Syria's unwavering support in the face of Israeli attacks, Damascus radio said.

The radio said Mr. Assad met with members of the executive committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization, led by its chairman Yassir Arafat.

Damascus Pilot Shot

WASHINGTON, June 21 (AP).—Russia increased Syria's fighter force by 83 planes within the last two months, but a Syrian pilot shortage is keeping many military aircraft on the ground.

The new appraisal was made by U.S. intelligence officials, who have been watching Soviet arms shipments to Arab countries.

Russia has sent Syria 53 MIG-23s, MIG-21s, and Su-7s since mid-April. This raised Syria's fighter strength by nearly 40 percent, they said.

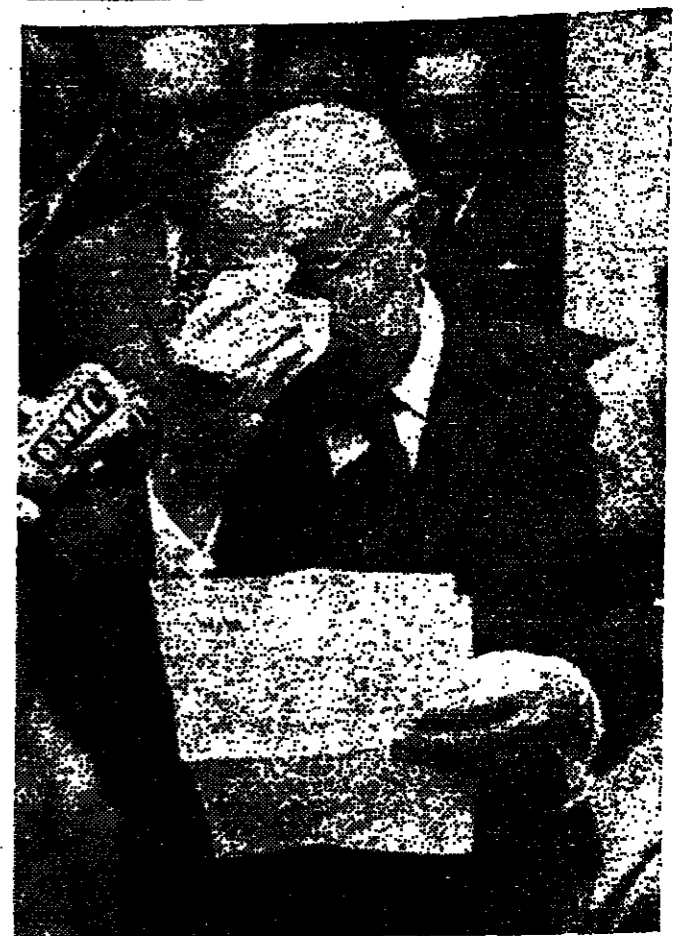
But many of Syria's new planes are believed to have been grounded or to be still stored in crates because of a lack of qualified pilots resulting from heavy losses in the October war with Israel.

According to recent U.S. estimates, the Syrian Air Force was left with only 70 jet pilots. Presumably more are being trained by the Russians.

Sadat-Nixon Exchange

CAIRO, June 21 (UPI).—President Anwar Sadat has sent an "urgent and important" message to President Nixon urging a firm U.S. stand against Israeli attacks on Lebanon, a Cairo newspaper reported today.

It said Mr. Nixon replied immediately that the U.S. administration was devoting attention to Mr. Sadat's message. The newspaper warned that Egypt was prepared to take the necessary measures to repel the Israeli attacks.



POKE FROM PRESS—Jacques Duclos, official of the French Communist party, tries to stop his nose from bleeding after a newsmen unintentionally hit him with a microphone during a press conference this week.

U.S. Said to Resist Soviet Plan For Nixon to Travel to Yalta

(Continued from Page 1)

from the controversies stirred by the Yalta agreements in which Roosevelt and Churchill agreed under insistent argument by Stalin that the pro-Soviet Lublin provisional government would be-

come the basis for a postwar regime in Poland and that the Soviet Union, as the occupying power, would have the authority to determine which parties were eligible to participate in elections.

Stalin also won the agreement of the Western Allies to have a chunk of Poland, including Lwow, turned over to Russia, and a part of Germany up to the Oder-Neisse line incorporated into Poland, although it had been German territory for three centuries.

It was in Yalta that Roosevelt made his famous remark that he did not believe American troops would remain in Europe more than two years after the war, in return for Soviet participation in the war against Japan, agreed to the Soviet annexation of Sakhalin and the Kurile Islands.

In Western Europe the Yalta conference has often been criticized as the meeting where the Allied war leaders carved up Europe and parceled out parts of the world. In America a controversy arose over charges that Roosevelt had "sold out Poland and China."

Soviet officials and newsmen contend that Yalta should have positive memories. "It was the place where the three Allied leaders decided to insist on unconditional surrender from Nazi Germany," a Soviet source said. "That is how we remember it. That is how you should write about it."

Rhodesian Voting To Begin July 30

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, June 21 (UPI).—Rhodesia's general election will start at the end of July, the government said here today.

Voting for the 50 white and eight black constituency seats will take place on July 30. Election of the eight black "tribal" members of Parliament will be held in the electoral colleges for these seats between July 31 and Aug. 2.

Rome Stops Paying Interest On Gigantic Municipal Debt

By Paul Hofmann

ROME, June 21 (NYT).—The City of Rome today stopped paying interest on its mountainous debts in a decision underscoring the disarray of public finances in all of Italy.

"We are on the verge of bankruptcy," Budget Commissioner Carlo Merelli said.

He explained that he had suspended the city's debt service to be able to pay the salaries of its 25,000 employees.

Some municipal departments and agencies are already in arrears. When the 1973-1974 season at the Rome Opera House closed after much travail on Wednesday night, the audience was told over the public address system in an intermission that orchestra players and stagehands had not yet received their May salaries.

The other big Italian cities, especially Naples and Palermo, are in similar or even worse financial straits.

The mayor of Milan, Aldo Aniasi, warned recently that the paralysis of municipal services as a consequence of a chronic lack of funds in Italy's second city may lead to urban guerrilla violence.

The Bank of Italy, the nation's watchdog for the credit system, has during the last few months repeatedly singled out Rome City Hall, charging it with wastefulness, inefficiency, extravagance and lack of foresight. The city today carries a crushing

debt load of 2.9 trillion lire (\$4.5 billion), to which \$3 million is added every day. The central government has for a long time been coming to the capital city's aid by arranging loans from state agencies, for which Rome has been paying 8.96 percent interest. Since such funds have been increasingly slow in becoming available, the city has frequently turned to banks for emergency credit, usually at 15.75 percent interest.

Other Borrowing

Many other local governments and public agencies, such as the health services, are operating in similar ways, borrowing new money to pay old debts and plug budget holes.

The central bank keeps denouncing such practices of public spending and borrowing as a major cause of Italy's inflation and staggering foreign indebtedness. Today's moratorium on Rome's debts, adopted unilaterally by City Hall, is bound to cause the capital's already low credit rating to plummet. The budget commissioner says he will pay city workers from funds that had originally been earmarked for investment projects—slum clearance, roads, sewers and similar improvements in the urban infrastructure. This means that public works in Rome will grind to a halt soon unless the hard-pressed state treasury comes to the city's rescue.

The Fabulous Faubourg St Honoré
Street 13

MERENLENDER (21 Floor)
Leather & Suede for Men & Women 11

Charles Jourdan
High Fashion Accessories

CHARLES JOURDAN 12
Fashion Shoes

LANVIN 15 & 22

Duror 28
Quality Shoes

Marie-Martine 50
Fashion Boutique

ROGER GAULET 62
Boutique

JEAN ETE 70
Watchmaker Jeweler

Co. Française de l'Orient et du Chine 82
Gifts from China

J.P.V. 101550

ine Believed About \$14,000

Nixon Was Given 5% Penalty
For Underpayment of Taxes

By David E. Rosenbaum

WASHINGTON, June 21 (NYT).—Members of the House Judiciary Committee disclosed yesterday that the Internal Revenue Service had assessed President Nixon a 5 percent negligence penalty, believed to be about \$14,000, for the underpayment of income taxes.

It was the first confirmation that the IRS had found the President to have been negligent in failing to pay more than \$400,000 in taxes during the four years he was in the White House. The penalty covers

only about two-thirds of that sum. In addition, officials of the impeachment inquiry said after a daylong examination of Mr. Nixon's personal finances that the President had thus far not paid any of his tax deficiency for 1969 and had given no official indication that he would ever do so.

The statute of limitations has expired, and Mr. Nixon cannot be required to pay back taxes for that year. But the White House announced in April that the President felt an obligation to pay all that he ever owed and would pay the 1969 deficiency.

"President Will Pay"

Yesterday, a spokesman in the White House press office said, "The President is paying his taxes on schedule. The President intends to pay the 1969 taxes and will pay them."

A White House official said that the President had already paid all the taxes, interest and penalties he was assessed, except for the 1969 debt.

Rep. Robert McClell of Illinois, a senior Republican on the Judiciary Committee, confirmed that the President had paid his taxes for 1970, 1971 and 1972.

From published records, it appears that the 1969 deficiency amounted to about a third of the President's total underpayment.

Because the statute of limitations had expired, the President was reported to have been assessed no interest or penalties for 1969.

Committee members were split on whether the President could be impeached for misconduct of his personal finances.

"Matter Is Serious"

Rep. Edward Markey, D-Iowa, said that the presentation yesterday "convinced me that the matter is serious and the allegations could lead to an impeachable offense should be pursued."

"This whole area of taxes could fall within even the White House's restricted view of what is an impeachable offense," he declared.

On April 3, the President announced that he had been assessed and would pay \$483,767.13 in back taxes plus interest. The announcement was made after both the IRS and the staff of the Joint Congressional Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation had conducted thorough audits of his tax returns for the years 1969 through 1972.

The figure cited by the President apparently included the negligence penalty, which experts set in the neighborhood of \$14,000. The sum the President promised to pay was the amount assessed by the IRS. Details of the deficiencies discovered by the IRS had not been disclosed but were available to the Judiciary Committee members yesterday.

The figure cited by the President apparently included the negligence penalty, which experts set in the neighborhood of \$14,000.

The sum the President promised to pay was the amount assessed by the IRS. Details of the deficiencies discovered by the IRS had not been disclosed but were available to the Judiciary Committee members yesterday.

The figure cited by the President apparently included the negligence penalty, which experts set in the neighborhood of \$14,000.

The sum the President promised to pay was the amount assessed by the IRS. Details of the deficiencies discovered by the IRS had not been disclosed but were available to the Judiciary Committee members yesterday.

The figure cited by the President apparently included the negligence penalty, which experts set in the neighborhood of \$14,000.

The sum the President promised to pay was the amount assessed by the IRS. Details of the deficiencies discovered by the IRS had not been disclosed but were available to the Judiciary Committee members yesterday.

The figure cited by the President apparently included the negligence penalty, which experts set in the neighborhood of \$14,000.

The sum the President promised to pay was the amount assessed by the IRS. Details of the deficiencies discovered by the IRS had not been disclosed but were available to the Judiciary Committee members yesterday.

The figure cited by the President apparently included the negligence penalty, which experts set in the neighborhood of \$14,000.

The sum the President promised to pay was the amount assessed by the IRS. Details of the deficiencies discovered by the IRS had not been disclosed but were available to the Judiciary Committee members yesterday.

The figure cited by the President apparently included the negligence penalty, which experts set in the neighborhood of \$14,000.

The sum the President promised to pay was the amount assessed by the IRS. Details of the deficiencies discovered by the IRS had not been disclosed but were available to the Judiciary Committee members yesterday.

The figure cited by the President apparently included the negligence penalty, which experts set in the neighborhood of \$14,000.

The sum the President promised to pay was the amount assessed by the IRS. Details of the deficiencies discovered by the IRS had not been disclosed but were available to the Judiciary Committee members yesterday.

The figure cited by the President apparently included the negligence penalty, which experts set in the neighborhood of \$14,000.



BACK IN CUSTODY—Former U.S. Army Lt. William Calley being escorted into post stockade Thursday in Fort Benning, Ga. His bail was recently revoked and appeals by his attorneys failed to keep him at liberty while other appeals are being heard. Convicted in 1971 for his role in the My Lai massacre, he will serve the balance of 10-year term in Ft. Benning.

Jaworski and Nixon Lawyers
Argue Principle of Privilege

WASHINGTON, June 21 (AP).—President Nixon's lawyers told the Supreme Court today that he was "the final authority" as to what presidential materials may be used in the Watergate case or other prosecutions.

The two sides agreed that Judge Sirica's order is subject to appeal, a question which the court had asked them to discuss.

"Although it is an open question whether the President is legally and constitutionally subject to citation for contempt of court, no one would question that such a course would be radical and... should be avoided if at all possible," Mr. Jaworski wrote.

The presidential attorneys said the order must be overturned or "the constitutional balance would be altered in ways that no one alive today could predict or measure."

Mr. Nixon's lawyers said the court process was being used as "a tool for the impeachment proceedings" being conducted by the House Judiciary Committee.

"This is so because of the particular relationship which has evolved among the special prosecutor, the District Court and the House Judiciary Committee," they wrote.

"The President is not subject to the criminal process whether that process is invoked directly or indirectly," his lawyers argued.

Their argument relied heavily on the doctrine of separation of powers, which they said is "deeply rooted in the history of political theory, finding its early expression in the works of Aristotle."

"The whole Watergate problem has illustrated how truly complex the right decision can be," the Nixon attorneys said. "It is thus all the more necessary that a President have the ability to freely discuss issues, think out loud, play the devil's advocate and consider alternatives, free from the threat that a probing statement will one day form the basis for an allegation of criminal liability."

The President's lawyers called the action of the Watergate grand jury in naming him as an undisciplined co-conspirator in the cover-up "nothing less than an attempt to nullify the presumption of innocence."

Mr. Nixon's lawyers said the court process was being used as "a tool for the impeachment proceedings" being conducted by the House Judiciary Committee.

"This is so because of the particular relationship which has evolved among the special prosecutor, the District Court and the House Judiciary Committee," they wrote.

"The President is not subject to the criminal process whether that process is invoked directly or indirectly," his lawyers argued.

Their argument relied heavily on the doctrine of separation of powers, which they said is "deeply rooted in the history of political theory, finding its early expression in the works of Aristotle."

"The whole Watergate problem has illustrated how truly complex the right decision can be," the Nixon attorneys said. "It is thus all the more necessary that a President have the ability to freely discuss issues, think out loud, play the devil's advocate and consider alternatives, free from the threat that a probing statement will one day form the basis for an allegation of criminal liability."

The President's lawyers called the action of the Watergate grand jury in naming him as an undisciplined co-conspirator in the cover-up "nothing less than an attempt to nullify the presumption of innocence."

Mr. Nixon's lawyers said the court process was being used as "a tool for the impeachment proceedings" being conducted by the House Judiciary Committee.

House Tape Transcripts Vary Widely From Nixon Versions

By James M. Naughton

WASHINGTON, June 21 (NYT).—House Judiciary Committee transcripts of some of President Nixon's Watergate recordings differ extensively, and in many cases significantly, from the edited transcripts made public by the White House.

A comparison of portions of the two sets of transcripts made possible for the first time yesterday by the disclosure of a series of confidential Judiciary Committee memoranda, shows that the discrepancies are more numerous and persistent than has been suggested by officials of the impeachment inquiry.

Words, phrases and sometimes whole sections of conversations contained in the Judiciary Committee transcripts are missing from, or at variance with, the expurgated White House narrative.

Committee lawyers have offered an explanation for the differences, saying that the inquiry staff has audio equipment superior to that used by the White House and has, therefore, been able to decipher comments that may have been inaudible to White House transcribers.

Among the most significant variances or omissions from the President's expurgated transcripts were the following:

• Several brief remarks by the President in an important meeting March 21, 1973, with John Dean suggested that Mr. Nixon was familiar with a number of elements of the Watergate scandal before the meeting. Mr. Nixon has contended that he did not know of the matters involved in the alleged Watergate cover-up before Dean, then the White House legal counsel, briefed him March 21. The remarks are not found in the edited White House transcript.

• Mr. Nixon expressed surprise, in conversation with Dean Feb. 28, 1973, that John Mitchell, the former attorney general and director of the President's 1972 re-election committee, was "too clever" to let himself be "ruined" by Watergate. The President's version does not include the reference to Mr. Mitchell's cleverness.

• Comments at the March 21 meeting implied that the President wanted Dean to arrange the payment of alleged hush money to Howard Hunt, a convicted Watergate conspirator. Mr. Nixon, according to the committee transcripts, said that "we should, we should" but time by meeting.

• Mr. Nixon expressed surprise, in conversation with Dean Feb. 28, 1973, that John Mitchell, the former attorney general and director of the President's 1972 re-election committee, was "too clever" to let himself be "ruined" by Watergate. The President's version does not include the reference to Mr. Mitchell's cleverness.

• Comments at the March 21 meeting implied that the President wanted Dean to arrange the payment of alleged hush money to Howard Hunt, a convicted Watergate conspirator. Mr. Nixon, according to the committee transcripts, said that "we should, we should" but time by meeting.

• Mr. Nixon expressed surprise, in conversation with Dean Feb. 28, 1973, that John Mitchell, the former attorney general and director of the President's 1972 re-election committee, was "too clever" to let himself be "ruined" by Watergate. The President's version does not include the reference to Mr. Mitchell's cleverness.

• Comments at the March 21 meeting implied that the President wanted Dean to arrange the payment of alleged hush money to Howard Hunt, a convicted Watergate conspirator. Mr. Nixon, according to the committee transcripts, said that "we should, we should" but time by meeting.

• Mr. Nixon expressed surprise, in conversation with Dean Feb. 28, 1973, that John Mitchell, the former attorney general and director of the President's 1972 re-election committee, was "too clever" to let himself be "ruined" by Watergate. The President's version does not include the reference to Mr. Mitchell's cleverness.

• Comments at the March 21 meeting implied that the President wanted Dean to arrange the payment of alleged hush money to Howard Hunt, a convicted Watergate conspirator. Mr. Nixon, according to the committee transcripts, said that "we should, we should" but time by meeting.

• Mr. Nixon expressed surprise, in conversation with Dean Feb. 28, 1973, that John Mitchell, the former attorney general and director of the President's 1972 re-election committee, was "too clever" to let himself be "ruined" by Watergate. The President's version does not include the reference to Mr. Mitchell's cleverness.

• Comments at the March 21 meeting implied that the President wanted Dean to arrange the payment of alleged hush money to Howard Hunt, a convicted Watergate conspirator. Mr. Nixon, according to the committee transcripts, said that "we should, we should" but time by meeting.

• Mr. Nixon expressed surprise, in conversation with Dean Feb. 28, 1973, that John Mitchell, the former attorney general and director of the President's 1972 re-election committee, was "too clever" to let himself be "ruined" by Watergate. The President's version does not include the reference to Mr. Mitchell's cleverness.

• Comments at the March 21 meeting implied that the President wanted Dean to arrange the payment of alleged hush money to Howard Hunt, a convicted Watergate conspirator. Mr. Nixon, according to the committee transcripts, said that "we should, we should" but time by meeting.

• Mr. Nixon expressed surprise, in conversation with Dean Feb. 28, 1973, that John Mitchell, the former attorney general and director of the President's 1972 re-election committee, was "too clever" to let himself be "ruined" by Watergate. The President's version does not include the reference to Mr. Mitchell's cleverness.

• Comments at the March 21 meeting implied that the President wanted Dean to arrange the payment of alleged hush money to Howard Hunt, a convicted Watergate conspirator. Mr. Nixon, according to the committee transcripts, said that "we should, we should" but time by meeting.

• Mr. Nixon expressed surprise, in conversation with Dean Feb. 28, 1973, that John Mitchell, the former attorney general and director of the President's 1972 re-election committee, was "too clever" to let himself be "ruined" by Watergate. The President's version does not include the reference to Mr. Mitchell's cleverness.

• Comments at the March 21 meeting implied that the President wanted Dean to arrange the payment of alleged hush money to Howard Hunt, a convicted Watergate conspirator. Mr. Nixon, according to the committee transcripts, said that "we should, we should" but time by meeting.

• Mr. Nixon expressed surprise, in conversation with Dean Feb. 28, 1973, that John Mitchell, the former attorney general and director of the President's 1972 re-election committee, was "too clever" to let himself be "ruined" by Watergate. The President's version does not include the reference to Mr. Mitchell's cleverness.

• Comments at the March 21 meeting implied that the President wanted Dean to arrange the payment of alleged hush money to Howard Hunt, a convicted Watergate conspirator. Mr. Nixon, according to the committee transcripts, said that "we should, we should" but time by meeting.

• Mr. Nixon expressed surprise, in conversation with Dean Feb. 28, 1973, that John Mitchell, the former attorney general and director of the President's 1972 re-election committee, was "too clever" to let himself be "ruined" by Watergate. The President's version does not include the reference to Mr. Mitchell's cleverness.

• Comments at the March 21 meeting implied that the President wanted Dean to arrange the payment of alleged hush money to Howard Hunt, a convicted Watergate conspirator. Mr. Nixon, according to the committee transcripts, said that "we should, we should" but time by meeting.

• Mr. Nixon expressed surprise, in conversation with Dean Feb. 28, 1973, that John Mitchell, the former attorney general and director of the President's 1972 re-election committee, was "too clever" to let himself be "ruined" by Watergate. The President's version does not include the reference to Mr. Mitchell's cleverness.

• Comments at the March 21 meeting implied that the President wanted Dean to arrange the payment of alleged hush money to Howard Hunt, a convicted Watergate conspirator. Mr. Nixon, according to the committee transcripts, said that "we should, we should" but time by meeting.

• Mr. Nixon expressed surprise, in conversation with Dean Feb. 28, 1973, that John Mitchell, the former attorney general and director of the President's 1972 re-election committee, was "too clever" to let himself be "ruined" by Watergate. The President's version does not include the reference to Mr. Mitchell's cleverness.

• Comments at the March 21 meeting implied that the President wanted Dean to arrange the payment of alleged hush money to Howard Hunt, a convicted Watergate conspirator. Mr. Nixon, according to the committee transcripts, said that "we should, we should" but time by meeting.

• Mr. Nixon expressed surprise, in conversation with Dean Feb. 28, 1973, that John Mitchell, the former attorney general and director of the President's 1972 re-election committee, was "too clever" to let himself be "ruined" by Watergate. The President's version does not include the reference to Mr. Mitchell's cleverness.

• Comments at the March 21 meeting implied that the President wanted Dean to arrange the payment of alleged hush money to Howard Hunt, a convicted Watergate conspirator. Mr. Nixon, according to the committee transcripts, said that "we should, we should" but time by meeting.

• Mr. Nixon expressed surprise, in conversation with Dean Feb. 28, 1973, that John Mitchell, the former attorney general and director of the President's 1972 re-election committee, was "too clever" to let himself be "ruined" by Watergate. The President's version does not include the reference to Mr. Mitchell's cleverness.

Hunt's more... and later...

WASHINGTON, June 21 (NYT).—House Judiciary Committee transcripts of some of President Nixon's Watergate recordings differ extensively, and in many cases significantly, from the edited transcripts made public by the White House.

A comparison of portions of the two sets of transcripts made possible for the first time yesterday by the disclosure of a series of confidential Judiciary Committee memoranda, shows that the discrepancies are more numerous and persistent than has been suggested by officials of the impeachment inquiry.

Words, phrases and sometimes whole sections of conversations contained in the Judiciary Committee transcripts are missing from, or at variance with, the expurgated White House narrative.

Committee lawyers have offered an explanation for the differences, saying that the inquiry staff has audio equipment superior to that used by the White House and has, therefore, been able to decipher comments that may have been inaudible to White House transcribers.

Among the most significant variances or omissions from the President's expurgated transcripts were the following:

• Several brief remarks by the President in an important meeting March 21, 1973, with John Dean suggested that Mr. Nixon was familiar with a number of elements of the Watergate scandal before the meeting. Mr. Nixon has contended that he did not know of the matters involved in the alleged Watergate cover-up before Dean, then the White House legal counsel, briefed him March 21. The remarks are not found in the edited White House transcript.

• Mr. Nixon expressed surprise, in conversation with Dean Feb. 28, 1973, that John Mitchell, the former attorney general and director of the President's 1972 re-election committee, was "too clever" to let himself be "ruined" by Watergate. The President's version does not include the reference to Mr. Mitchell's cleverness.

• Comments at the March 21 meeting implied that the President wanted Dean to arrange the payment of alleged hush money to Howard Hunt, a convicted Watergate conspirator. Mr. Nixon, according to the committee transcripts, said that "we should, we should" but time by meeting.

• Mr. Nixon expressed surprise, in conversation with Dean Feb. 28, 1973, that John Mitchell, the former attorney general and director of the President's 1972 re-election committee, was "too clever" to let himself be "ruined" by Watergate. The President's version does not include the reference to Mr. Mitchell's cleverness.

• Comments at the March 21 meeting implied that the President wanted Dean to arrange the payment of alleged hush money to Howard Hunt, a convicted Watergate conspirator. Mr. Nixon, according to the committee transcripts, said that "we should, we should" but time by meeting.

• Mr. Nixon expressed surprise, in conversation with Dean Feb. 28, 1973, that John Mitchell, the former attorney general and director of the President's 1972 re-election committee, was "too clever" to let himself be "ruined" by Watergate. The President's version does not include the reference to Mr. Mitchell's cleverness.

• Comments at the March 21 meeting implied that the President wanted Dean to arrange the payment of alleged hush money to Howard Hunt, a convicted Watergate conspirator. Mr. Nixon, according to the committee transcripts, said that "we should, we should" but time by meeting.

• Mr. Nixon expressed surprise, in conversation with Dean Feb. 28, 1973, that John Mitchell, the former attorney general and director of the President's 1972 re-election committee, was "too clever" to let himself be "ruined" by Watergate. The President's version does not include the reference to Mr. Mitchell's cleverness.

• Comments at the March 21 meeting implied that the President wanted Dean to arrange the payment of alleged hush money to Howard Hunt, a convicted Watergate conspirator. Mr. Nixon, according to the committee transcripts, said that "we should, we should" but time by meeting.

• Mr. Nixon expressed surprise, in conversation with Dean Feb. 28, 1973, that John Mitchell, the former attorney general and director of the President's 1972 re-election committee, was "too clever" to let himself be "ruined" by Watergate. The President's version does not include the reference to Mr. Mitchell's cleverness.

• Comments at the March 21 meeting implied that the President wanted Dean to arrange the payment of alleged hush money to Howard Hunt, a convicted Watergate conspirator. Mr. Nixon, according to the committee transcripts, said that "we should, we should" but time by meeting.

• Mr. Nixon expressed surprise, in conversation with Dean Feb. 28, 1973, that John Mitchell, the former attorney general and director of the President's 1972 re-election committee, was "too clever" to let himself be "ruined" by Watergate. The President's version does not include the reference to Mr. Mitchell's cleverness.

• Comments at the March 21 meeting implied that the President wanted Dean to arrange the payment of alleged hush money to Howard Hunt, a convicted Watergate conspirator. Mr. Nixon, according to the committee transcripts, said that "we should, we should" but time by meeting.

• Mr. Nixon expressed surprise, in conversation with Dean Feb. 28, 1973, that John Mitchell, the former attorney general and director of the President's 1972 re-election committee, was "too clever" to let himself be "ruined" by Watergate. The President's version does not include the reference to Mr. Mitchell's cleverness.

• Comments at the March 21 meeting implied that the President wanted Dean to arrange the payment of alleged hush money to Howard Hunt, a convicted Watergate conspirator. Mr. Nixon, according to the committee transcripts, said that "we should, we should" but time by meeting.

• Mr. Nixon expressed surprise, in conversation with Dean Feb. 28, 1973, that John Mitchell, the former attorney general and director of the President's 1972 re-election committee, was "too clever" to let himself be "ruined" by Watergate. The President's version does not include the reference to Mr. Mitchell's cleverness.

• Comments at the March 21 meeting implied that the President wanted Dean to arrange the payment of alleged hush money to Howard Hunt, a convicted Watergate conspirator. Mr. Nixon, according to the committee transcripts, said that "we should, we should" but time by meeting.

• Mr. Nixon expressed surprise, in conversation with Dean Feb. 28, 1973, that John Mitchell, the former attorney general and director of the President's 1972 re-election committee, was "too clever" to let himself be "ruined" by Watergate. The President's version does not include the reference to Mr. Mitchell's cleverness.

• Comments at the March 21 meeting implied that the President wanted Dean to arrange the payment of alleged hush money to Howard Hunt, a convicted Watergate conspirator. Mr. Nixon, according to the committee transcripts, said that "we should, we should" but time by meeting.

• Mr. Nixon expressed surprise, in conversation with Dean Feb. 28, 1973, that John Mitchell, the former attorney general and director of the President's 1972 re-election committee, was "too clever" to let himself be "ruined" by Watergate. The President's version does not include the reference to Mr. Mitchell's cleverness.

• Comments at the March 21 meeting implied that the President wanted Dean to arrange the payment of alleged hush money to Howard Hunt, a convicted Watergate conspirator. Mr. Nixon, according to the committee transcripts, said that "we should, we should" but time by meeting.

• Mr. Nixon expressed surprise, in conversation with Dean Feb. 28, 1973, that John Mitchell, the former attorney general and director of the President's 1972 re-election committee, was "too clever" to let himself be "ruined" by Watergate. The President's version does not include the reference to Mr. Mitchell's cleverness.

• Comments at the March 21 meeting implied that the President wanted Dean to arrange the payment of alleged hush money to Howard Hunt, a convicted Watergate conspirator. Mr. Nixon, according to the committee transcripts, said that "we should, we should" but time by meeting.

• Mr. Nixon expressed surprise, in conversation with Dean Feb. 28, 1973, that John Mitchell, the former attorney general and director of the President's 1972 re-election committee, was "too clever" to let himself be "ruined" by Watergate. The President's version does not include the reference to Mr. Mitchell's cleverness.

• Comments at the March 21 meeting implied that the President wanted Dean to arrange the payment of alleged hush money to Howard Hunt, a convicted Watergate conspirator. Mr. Nixon, according to the committee transcripts, said that "we should, we should" but time by meeting.

• Mr. Nixon expressed surprise, in conversation with Dean Feb. 28, 1973, that John Mitchell, the former attorney general and director of the President's 1972 re-election committee, was "too clever" to let himself be "ruined" by Watergate. The President's version does not include the reference to Mr. Mitchell's cleverness.

• Comments at the March 21 meeting implied that the President wanted Dean to arrange the payment of alleged hush money to Howard Hunt, a convicted Watergate conspirator. Mr. Nixon, according to the committee transcripts, said that "we should, we should" but time by meeting.

• Mr. Nixon expressed surprise, in conversation with Dean Feb. 28, 1973, that John Mitchell, the former attorney general and director of the President's 1972 re-election committee, was "too clever" to let himself be "ruined" by Watergate. The President's version does not include the reference to Mr. Mitchell's cleverness.

• Comments at the March 21 meeting implied that the President wanted Dean to arrange the payment of alleged hush money to Howard Hunt, a convicted Watergate conspirator. Mr. Nixon, according to the committee transcripts, said that "we should, we should" but time by meeting.

• Mr. Nixon expressed surprise, in conversation with Dean Feb. 28, 1973, that John Mitchell, the former attorney general and director of the President's 1972 re-election committee, was "too clever" to let himself be "ruined" by Watergate. The President's version does not include the reference to Mr. Mitchell's cleverness.

the risk of perjury if called before a grand jury by professing faulty memories. Instead of an

WASHINGTON, June 21 (NYT).—House Judiciary Committee transcripts of some of President Nixon's Watergate recordings differ extensively, and in many cases significantly, from the edited transcripts made public by the White House.

A comparison of portions of the two sets of transcripts made possible for the first time yesterday by the disclosure of a series of confidential Judiciary Committee memoranda, shows that the discrepancies are more numerous and persistent than has been suggested by officials of the impeachment inquiry.

Words, phrases and sometimes whole sections of conversations contained in the Judiciary Committee transcripts are missing from, or at variance with, the expurgated White House narrative.

Committee lawyers have offered an explanation for the differences, saying that the inquiry staff has audio equipment superior to that used by the White House and has, therefore, been able to decipher comments that may have been inaudible to White House transcribers.

Among the most significant variances or omissions from the President's expurgated transcripts were the following:

• Several brief remarks by the President in an important meeting March 21, 1973, with John Dean suggested that Mr. Nixon was familiar with a number of elements of the Watergate scandal before the meeting. Mr. Nixon has contended that he did not know of the matters involved in the alleged Watergate cover-up before Dean, then the White House legal counsel, briefed him March 21. The remarks are not found in the edited White House transcript.

• Mr. Nixon expressed surprise, in conversation with Dean Feb. 28, 1973, that John Mitchell, the former attorney general and director of the President's 1972 re-election committee, was "too clever" to let himself be "ruined" by Watergate. The President's version does not include the reference to Mr. Mitchell's cleverness.

• Comments at the March 21 meeting implied that the President wanted Dean to arrange the payment of alleged hush money to Howard Hunt, a convicted Watergate conspirator. Mr. Nixon, according to the committee transcripts, said that "we should, we should" but time by meeting.

• Mr. Nixon expressed surprise, in conversation with Dean Feb. 28, 1973, that John Mitchell, the former attorney general and director of the President's 1972 re-election committee, was "too clever" to let himself be "ruined" by Watergate. The President's version does not include the reference to Mr. Mitchell's cleverness.

• Comments at the March 21 meeting implied that the President wanted Dean to arrange the payment of alleged hush money to Howard Hunt, a convicted Watergate conspirator. Mr. Nixon, according to the committee transcripts, said that "we should, we should" but time by meeting.

• Mr. Nixon expressed surprise, in conversation with Dean Feb. 28, 1973, that John Mitchell, the former attorney general and director of the President's 1972 re-election committee, was "too clever" to let himself be "ruined" by Watergate. The President's version does not include the reference to Mr. Mitchell's cleverness.

• Comments at the March 21 meeting implied that the President wanted Dean to arrange the payment of alleged hush money to Howard Hunt, a convicted Watergate conspirator. Mr. Nixon, according to the committee transcripts, said that "we should, we should" but time by meeting.

• Mr. Nixon expressed surprise, in conversation with Dean Feb. 28, 1973, that John Mitchell, the former attorney general and director of the President's 1972 re-election committee, was "too clever" to let himself be "ruined" by Watergate. The President's version does not include the reference to Mr. Mitchell's cleverness.

• Comments at the March 21 meeting implied that the President wanted Dean to arrange the payment of alleged hush money to Howard Hunt, a convicted Watergate conspirator. Mr. Nixon, according to the committee transcripts, said that "we should, we should" but time by meeting.

PADUA

The Artists Who Opened the Renaissance Window

By Michael Gibson

PADUA, Italy (UPI)—"From Giotto to Mantegna" is the ambitious title of an exhibition that recently opened in Padua (at the Palazzo della Ragione to Nov. 4), admirably presented in a breathtaking setting.

It would be a truly miraculous show that could claim to be an encyclopedic presentation of that extraordinary period (Giotto was born in 1266, Mantegna died in 1506) since most of the significant works that were then produced were frescoes, and most of those that survived still cling to the walls where the artists applied them. In fact this is a congregation of 90 paintings and frescoes, a dozen sculptures and some 30 illuminated manuscripts and precious objects relating to that period. All the paintings have recently been restored and come from museums and churches of Padua and the surrounding area.

Padua however is a small city, and the feast, which is served on such a sumptuous platter (the Palazzo della Ragione), can be rounded off, as the organizers themselves suggest, by visiting: Servigini Chapel, covered with Giotto frescoes; and some Franco-Anglo-Russian graffiti of post-Napoleonic days; the nearby Church of the Eremitani, where a few Mantegna frescoes survived the bombing of 1944 (the main survivors were by chance detach-

ed and fixed on canvas long before the war, and have momentarily been transported to the exhibition); the cathedral baptistry with its frescoes by Menabio; the city museum and the Chiesa del Santo—the church of Saint Anthony of Padua, who is (hastily) invoked by people in automobile accidents, those falling off ladders, mothers of small children standing in the way of trains and, a bit anticlimactically, for help in finding lost objects. The saint's effigy in all such matters is circumstantially attested to by a vast array of ex-votos that adorn his shrine and make it one of the most extraordinary monuments of contemporary Italian piety.

The Palazzo della Ragione is a big public building dating from the year 1219, flanked by two marketplaces, and buttressed on either side by a long gallery

where fruit sellers and butchers have traditionally found shelter. The striking thing about it is that as you step through the relatively narrow door leading to the exhibition, you find yourself standing in a single large hall which is, in fact, the whole interior of the building except for the ground floor. Some 340 feet long and 80 wide, it is decorated with some charming frescoes (the original decoration by Giotto was destroyed by fire in 1220) and covered by an immense vaulted roof in the shape of a ship's keel. This towering space is rendered even more impressive by the presence of a sort of Trojan horse (actually a project for the equestrian statue of the condottiere Gattamelata) by Donatello.

The exhibition somehow survives the setting and indeed lives in harmony with it. It is, I think, worth looking at as the

chronological prolongation of the "Venice and Byzantium" exhibition at the Doges' Palace in Venice. The period extending from Giotto to Mantegna achieved a break with the Byzantine and Gothic view and emerges into the Renaissance.

Giotto himself is rather symbolically represented by a tall painted crucifix that normally stands in the Scrovegni chapel. Forty-eight painters in all are shown, and all of them were active in Padua, which, until it was conquered by the Venetians in 1405 (Venice is only 20 miles away) was an independent city-state.

The exhibition and its Paduan context effectively illustrate the arduous penetration of movement and of space into an art emerging from the golden shadow of Byzantium. The "breakthrough," of course, is Giotto. His space might strike the casual viewer as naive whereas it is in fact the perfect expression of a new drift of thought and feeling. To the extent that such matters allow any sort of general statement, one may say that the new spirit was epitomized by Francis of Assisi and in particular by his conception of the "imitation of Christ" which somehow gave the present a foothold in eternity. Francis died in 1226 and was canonized two years later and Giotto, born 49 years later, was to be the foremost illustrator of his life.

The Franciscan sense of the coming of God into the humble, temporal world lent this world a dignity and time itself a quality that one does not find in the Byzantine universe which, while it held the same belief, somehow had a different feeling for it. Giotto's space is a subjective fact, not a scientific concept. It represents a moment of balance between time and eternity. There are some delicious shortcuts, as when he removes one whole side of a house to show us what is going on inside.

But the Gothic forces were still strong after Giotto's death. Movement, however, begins to ap-

pear everywhere, even in Giotto's angels and quite obviously in Semitecolo's life of Saint Sebastian.

The Renaissance itself begins discreetly, in the background. Take the Saint Jerome polyptych by Squarcione, the master of Mantegna. Behind the saint's table is a perspective view into a fantastic landscape. Mantegna himself just stepped out into it.

He did more, of course. He became fascinated with the past, with Roman antiquity, and introduced this element into his work. He also studied the construction of space in a systematic

way, creating an immense dramatic area in the foreground and suggesting a limitless distance beyond, out of reach to the imagination and to sensibility, where all his lines implacably converge.

Giotto portrayed an event—something that extends into time. But Mantegna is among the first to give us the dramatic instant: In the martyrdom of Saint Christopher, a fresco to be seen in the exhibition, there are two men standing behind an open window. One of them has been hit in the eye by an arrow, the other gasps in horror and clutches his arm. It is the instant of emotion that

is new here, for Gothic painters had of course already shown arrows in flight, but their emotions were of the slow and durable sort.

Such, then, are the steps of the extraordinary process that occurred in that age: A window was opened in the timeless Gothic golden background, a landscape appeared behind the holy figures. Thereafter one was able to step out into it and nothing was ever the same again. Even though saints and deities appeared once more in the landscape, they were no longer in the same world—and one may rightly say that the Renaissance had begun.



Detail from Mantegna fresco included in Padua exhibition.

India Seeks Return of Art Now in U.S.

By William J. Drummond

NEW DELHI—Four pieces of Indian sculpture in the collection of the Los Angeles County Museum of Art were taken legally from India, the government says.

Working through the Indian Embassy in Washington, N. Delhi is seeking their return. "These statues have great religious importance. The theft has caused a lot of sensation," said M. N. Deshpande, director-general of archaeology.

In the last three years, more than 2,182 idols have been reported stolen from Indian temples, museums and monuments, a statistic that has caused concern among collectors in the West. Indian officials question whether these collectors have the proper documentation from the government of the pieces they acquire.

Mr. Deshpande described the pieces he believes to be in the possession of the Los Angeles museum as:

- A bronze Buddha, stolen 1961 from Nalanda museum Bihar State.
- Two images of a female child, known as marikis or moth goddess images, from the Tanjore Mahadeva Temple in R. jasthan.

- The Shiva Tara, a bronze female Buddhist deity, original from Madhya Pradesh.

Indian officials are also reported to be in touch with a lawyer for U.S. financier Norv. Simon in an attempt to get a relic that he owns: a gilt bronze dancing goddess. Another title in the South Indian state of Tamil Nadu say the bronze was stolen eight years ago from Tanjore district. Two police officials from Madras went to the United States to track the statue down. Mr. Simon is reported to have bought it from a New York dealer for \$150,000.

© Los Angeles Times.

ON THE ARTS AGENDA

The Opéra du Rhin (Strasbourg-Mulhouse-Colmar) has announced a 1974-75 season of 14 operatic and dance presentations, opening Oct. 4 with a new production of "Carmen," conducted by Alain Lombard, the company's artistic director, staged by Nathaniel Merrill, the company's new chief stage director, and designed by Robert O'Hearn. Other new operatic productions

will be the world premiere of "Medes et Alysio" by Georges Delerue in March, 1975, and Verdi's "Don Carlo," in the four-act Italian version, for the Strasbourg Festival in June, 1975. Peter Van Dyk, the company's dance director, will be the choreographer for a new production of Prokofiev's "Cinderella" (December) and for "Dance Suite" and "The Wooden Prince" on a Bartok program that also will include Milko Sparenblek's version of "The Miraculous Mandarin." Among the revivals will be Jean-Pierre Ponnelle's stagings of Britten's "A Midsummer Night's Dream" and Mozart's "Magic Flute" and the co-production of Verdi's "La Traviata" that will be first seen next month at the Aix-en-Provence festival. The recently reorganized company will also have Ignace Strassefogel, long a conductor with the New York Metropolitan, as chief conductor, Dimitri Chorasas as a permanent conductor, and a permanent roster including 20 singers and 40 dancers.

UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN - SOUTH AFRICA
TWO SENIOR LECTURESHIPS
IN SOCIOLOGY

Applications invited for above posts at University of Cape Town. Salary range: R7,345-R9,315; starting salary dependent on qualifications. Full details on request. Submit resume and names and addresses of three referees to:

Registrar, University of Cape Town, Private Bag, Rondebosch, Cape Town 7700, South Africa. Closing date 1st September 1974.

EDUCATION DIRECTORY

GREAT BRITAIN

Richmond College, London

Founded in 1843, Richmond College was, until 1972, a constituent college of the University of London. It is now a private Liberal Arts College with a current enrolment of 220 students. The College occupies splendid buildings in beautiful grounds in the pleasant Richmond suburb of London. The College is co-educational and all students live on campus. A wide variety of Liberal Arts courses

are offered for freshmen, sophomores, juniors and seniors including Art, English, Languages, Social Sciences, Theatre Arts, Music, Natural Sciences, Maths and Business Administration. Transfers credit to U.S. colleges is arranged and the A.A. degree is awarded.

An extensive summer school program is available at many campuses throughout Europe, Africa and Asia.

For catalog, applications and interviews, contact:

Mr. Jack Cornejo, Director of Admissions in Europe, Richmond College, 37 Queens Gate, London, SW7 5HR.

UNIVERSITY OF EVANSVILLE

British campus of American university. Liberal Arts curriculum. Students and British faculty reside in state-of-the-art Manor House. Freshmen and Upperclassmen admitted. Co-educational.

Enquire: UNIVERSITY OF EVANSVILLE, HARTLTON MANOR, GRANTHAM, Lincs, NG31 1AG, ENGLAND. TEL: GRANTHAM 531.

EUROPE

SCHILLER COLLEGE

The elegant Chateau Porcia opens in September, 1974 at the residential campus of Schiller College Europe in Strasbourg, France. Undergraduate courses will be offered with an emphasis upon French language and literature, fine arts, psychology and international business administration. U.S. transfer credit is approved program. Write for a copy of the new "Strasbourg Brochure".

Director of Admissions: 49 Heideberg, Friedrich-Ebert-Allee 4, Germany.

BELGIUM

BOSTON UNIVERSITY BRUSSELS

Master of Business Administration (MBA) Accredited MBA Program, full-time or part-time, taught in English by regular U.S. Faculty; next classes enter September 1974 and January 1975. Brochure and application from: The Registrar, BOSTON UNIVERSITY, BRUSSELS, Ave. Roger Vandendriessche 8, 1150-Brussels, Belgium. Tel: (02) 62-29-36.

HOLLAND

INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL BEVERWEED HOLLAND

Co-ed boarding, grades 7-12. Strong college prep. International milieu instructive for American children. Small classes, creative electives. Founded 1954 by Society of Friends. Catalogue: HEADMASTER IER, CASTLE BEVERWEED, WERKHOVEN 2760, NETHERLANDS. Phone: 05437-541.

SCHOOL & CAMP GUIDE

This brochure will be mailed to you free of charge, simply by writing to: Mr. John Sheehy, Classified Advertising Manager, International Herald Tribune, 21 Rue de la Paix, Paris 8, France.

The Hague Summer Music School

A music camp for complete beginners and experienced players. • Sports • Music • International atmosphere • 10-15-2-5-1. Inquiries: Rita Lieberman-Reynolds, The American School of The Hague, Baagsestraat 38, The Hague, Holland.

SWITZERLAND

THE AMERICAN SCHOOL IN SWITZERLAND TASIS

Lugano M. Crist Fleming, Director

GRADES 7 THRU 12 Meets highest American academic standards. Coeducational. Small classes. Strong college preparation. College testing and guidance. AP courses. Outstanding experienced faculty. Course correlated research trips. Skiing, sports, diversified activities. Boarding and day. American 7th and 8th grade program.

Write: Director of Admissions-TASIS 6926 Montagnola-Lugano Tel: Lugano 2 89 04



THE INTERNATIONAL IMPERATIVE IN EDUCATION

over 100 semester courses related to the international context, taught by international faculty and enhanced by unusual international academic level programs. Degree-granting authority by Delaware State Board of Education. Cooperative agreement with Claremont Men's College for Sophomore or Junior year abroad.

Ask for our catalog:

FRANKLIN COLLEGE SWITZERLAND 6902 LUGANO, TEL. 091 54 51 20

ROSEHILL INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL

Ch 9000 St. Gallen/Switzerland

Open boarding school. Rigorous academic preparations for college and university. Healthy pre-alpine location. Small classes. Official center for American CEEB, SAT/ACT, ACT, NEDT, PSAT/NMSQT, SSAT, Canadian SACU, CSAT/CEAT, British GCE "O" and "A" level. Courses in French and German leading to official proficiency diplomas. Courses in English as a foreign language. Commercial courses available. Prospectus obtainable from the Dean of Admissions.

MONTE ROSA INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL

LYCEE D'ARVEL

Montreux, Switzerland. (Founded 1874)

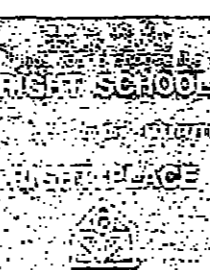
Credentialed Accredited by I.C.A.I.

SUMMER SCHOOL June-August French, German and English courses.

COMMENCING SEPTEMBER 1974:

Baccalaureate and Junior High School. Close attention. Confined French, English and U.S. High School. Over 200 U.S. & Canadian College Entrance Exams. French, German, English, Spanish, Italian, Latin, Greek, Hebrew, Russian, Japanese, Chinese, etc. Business/Secretarial. Private School. Social program. Homely. Experienced faculty.

A NEW EXPERIENCE IN LIFE! Request the School's literature from Headmaster's Secretary.



LAKE OF GENEVA REGION

Switzerland

more than 60 private schools and institutes

teaching well reputed for its quality and diversity

Summer and Winter sports

International environment for studying

sub of a vast network of international lines of communications

beautiful landscape - healthy climate

PRIVATE SCHOOL ADVISORY BUREAU

10, avenue de la Gare, CH-1002 Lausanne

Tel. 054 / 21 12 77 71

LE CRATEAU DES ENFANTS

Ages six to twelve

Le Crateau des Enfants is a two-year, coeducational college creating an A.A. degree. The College incorporates the Institute for European Culture, an interim pre-college or college year program. Based in Florence, Italy, residence is available on or off campus. Research trips, a two-week stay in European homes, and opportunities to give an international dimension to all studies.

The College and the Institute offer courses in English and Literature, Fine Arts, Studio Art, and Music; Archaeology; History and Political Economy; Philosophy; Languages; Sciences; Theatre Arts, Film, and Photography.

SWITZERLAND

TASIS SUMMER ENGLISH LANGUAGE PROGRAM

For students ages 12 to 17. 1st session: July 1 to July 29. 2nd session: August 1 to August 29. Two four-week sessions of intensive study of English as a foreign language for beginning, intermediate and advanced students. Concentrated daily classes and study periods are combined with outings, swimming and other sports and activities conducted in English to give maximum exposure. A program of The American School in Switzerland.

For prospectus, write: TASIS English Language Program, The American School in Switzerland, CH-6926 Montagnola-Lugano (Switzerland).



A.A. BS or Year Abroad in many major fields.

AMERICAN COLLEGE OF SWITZERLAND

Registrar: 1854A Leyse, Swiss. Tel: 025 4 2012.

CADEL SUPER INTENSIVE

AUDIO-VISUAL FRENCH COURSE

3 levels - 4 weeks - 120 lessons

Groups limited to 6 students

July 1st and August 5th

CADEL • 136 Ch. de la Montagne •

CH-1224 GENEVA

International Summer Camp MONTANA

Europe's top sports camp for boys and girls 8-17 years—riding stables, swimming pool, tennis, ice skating, summer skiing, alpinism, excursions, language courses, etc. Accredited member of ACA. Winter Season: International Ski Camp MONTANA. For color brochure please write to: Rody and Erica Stader, Directors, CH-3962 Montana, Switzerland.

PRIVATE SCHOOLS IN SWITZERLAND

For all information please apply to our Educational Adviser: Mr. Paul A. Mayor

SCHOLASTIC SERVICE "TRANSWORLDIA" - GENEVA

2 Rue du Vicar-Savoyard. Phone: 44 15 65.



LEYSIN AMERICAN SCHOOL

4-year University Prep. High School in Swiss Alps. AP/College Test Center. Small classes. Personal/career guidance. Europe-wide study tours. Winter sports. Best U.S. college acceptance. Write Registrar: 1854A Leyse, Switzerland. Tel: 025 4 23-41.

ITALY

ROME

JOHN CABOT INTERNATIONAL COLLEGE

(Affiliated to Hiram College, Hiram, Ohio)

A non-profit Liberal Arts College offering courses in Literature, Languages, Fine Arts, Theater, Filmmaking, Social Sciences, Mathematics, Business Administration, Biology, Physics, Chemistry. ALL CREDITS TRANSFERABLE TO ANY U.S. COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES. FRESHMAN - SOPHOMORE PROGRAM. J.C.I.C., Viale Pola 12, Roma, Italy. Tel: 862.342.



FLEMING COLLEGE

FLORENCE

Fleming College Florence is a two-year, coeducational college creating an A.A. degree. The College incorporates the Institute for European Culture, an interim pre-college or college year program. Based in Florence, Italy, residence is available on or off campus. Research trips, a two-week stay in European homes, and opportunities to give an international dimension to all studies. The College and the Institute offer courses in English and Literature, Fine Arts, Studio Art, and Music; Archaeology; History and Political Economy; Philosophy; Languages; Sciences; Theatre Arts, Film, and Photography.

Write or call: Dean of Admissions, Fleming College Florence 6926 Montagnola-Lugano, Switzerland - Tel: Lugano 2 89 04

FRANCE

WANT TO SPEAK FRENCH?

You can do it in 4 or 8 weeks on the FRENCH RIVIERA. Complete all-day immersion - intensive audio-visual classes. Language Lab. Practice sessions - Lodging and meals included - beginners, intermediate, advanced - all ages - all year round. The next available session starts September 2 and September 29.

INSTITUT DE FRANCAIS - F22

23 Ave. Gen.-Leclerc, 06-Villefranche-sur-Mer. Tel: (93) 80-86-81.



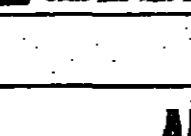
LEARN FRENCH

ON THE FRENCH RIVIERA—near Nice and Monaco. All levels. All ages. Small classes. Boarding and Day School for Adults—Residential since 1922. A non-profit Institute recognized by the French Ministry of Education. Apply: CENTRE MEDITERRANEE D'ETUDES FRANCAISES 06320-Cap d'Ail (France). Phone: (93) 96.81.54.

AUSTRIA

GLORIA FELIX SCHOOL, LECH-ARLBERG

Excellent formal study program (latest American curriculum and standard achievement tests). E.T.C. Coed boarding. Enrollment limited to 40. Distinguished home atmosphere in Tyrol. Tel: (0560) 255. 6 months or 8 months. Sports, culture trips. Intensive language courses. Language laboratory. Accommodation facilities for visiting parents. Come and visit us or write for our special SUMMER CAMP program.



SPAIN

AMERICAN COLLEGE OF BARCELONA

Two-year Liberal Arts program. A.A. degree. V.A. approved. Optional living plan with Spanish family. Via Augusta 123. Apartado 12138, Barcelona (Spain).



AMERICAN COMMUNITY SCHOOL, Palma de Mallorca

Small classes, expert teachers, semi-tutorial instruction, field excellent educational results. Grades 1-12, intensive university entrance preparation. Outstanding facilities for resident students. SAT & ACT testing center. Dr. Stanley Ambrose, Camino Vedra 4 de Genova, 57. San Agustín, Mallorca, Spain. Telephone: 22-79-09. Cable: Ambrose, Palma, Mallorca.



BERLITZ LIVE AND LEARN

Learn Spanish in Spain: in Madrid, Barcelona, Palma or Valencia. Intensive three week courses in semi-private groups. \$100. Contact: BERLITZ live and learn, Valencia, 20. VALENCIA-3-SPAIN. Phone: 22-24-44.

U.S.A.

AUTHORIZED TO ACCEPT NON-IMMIGRANT ALIEN STUDENTS

LEARN COMPUTERS

IN NEW YORK CITY, U.S.A.

IBM PROGRAMMING \$199

IBM KEY PUNCH \$179

WE INVITE COMPARISON

COMMERCIAL PROGRAMMING UNLIMITED

835 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, N.Y. 10003 U.S.A.



Handwritten signature or note in Arabic script.

The Nut Who Bought a Van Gogh

By Emily Genauer

NEW YORK—A delightful letter from an out-of-town reader who once lived in New York encourages me in indulging in by now not-so-secret vice, minicolumns. "Your column," she writes, "are my Prout's's delight, taking me back to that wonderful world I had the privilege of growing up in."

I have my madeleines, too, memories that, like Prout's's, dissolve when I dip into my teacup, releasing stories of the past. I tasted this other day at a new exhibition at the Brooklyn Museum.

Seeing the first picture in the show brought back a hot July evening over 30 years ago when I returned from the city, excited to see a rented summer house. The telephone rang, and man's voice said, "You don't know me, but I live down the street a little way, and I've just got a picture I think you'd like to see, so please come over now."

It was a less than galvanizing invitation. I had been looking at art exhibitions all day and ones were rare, then as now, in summertime New York.

Waiting for the moment when I would reach the country and get out of my terrace with good drink, looking at green grass and a flash of the nearby stream. Besides, I had no idea who the caller was, or why any man would want to see my business. "Not tonight, Mr. Pearlman," I said, on hearing his name, "another time." But, always the curious journalist, I didn't resist asking what he bought.

"A Van Gogh," he said, and I knew he was a nut for sure, one living in the modest homes that country road didn't try to impress by Van Gogh's name.

But, of course, I had to go and see. So, after relaxed dinner, the light was still good, I walked down the road to a modest stone house almost at the end of the road. And there it was, Van Gogh's "Tarascon Diligence."

It was a special, superbly lit up to itself in the show of the early Pearlman collection at the Brooklyn Museum, but hanging at long ago summer night in a dim and small living room, with a Pissarro, and as I call it, a Utrillo.

"Who are you?" I asked, not nearly as boldly as that. I hope Pearlman (he died last month, at 78) said he was in the machine refrigeration business, and he just liked pictures. He had bought the Van Gogh, he told me, because when he saw this painting of an old coach leaning against a wall in the village of Tarascon in the south of France, he remembered once reading a story by Alphonse Daudet about a coach in Tarascon. He said he first went to the New York Public Library's main branch, which was near his office, found the story, called "Tartarin de Tarascon," and the reference he had remembered. Then he wondered whether Van Gogh knew the story. Some more research, and he came across a published letter written by Van Gogh to his brother Theo mentioning the Daudet book, telling him about how he had seen the coach, and describing in detail the picture he had painted of it. This was it, Pearlman bought it.

The story was so appealing and ingenious, told by a man plainly pretending neither to scholarship nor connoisseurship. And it offered the most refreshing reason I had ever heard for a collector's buying a great painting.

Obviously it wasn't the only reason. The picture and the whole exhibition at the museum now prove that. Pearlman had to have had exceptional sensibility to buy the kind of picture he did. It is true that in later years, and possibly early on, as well, and he just wasn't telling me—he had the excellent advice of a great authority in the field.

The first was an album of 35 watercolors by Pierre Legrain projects for binding. As art of the 1910-1940 period becomes better known, Legrain becomes more important. He was perhaps the greatest French designer of the first half of the 20th century. He introduced African and cubist influences into designs for furniture and for bookbindings, in this respect creating objects that matched in quality and vision the art of Braque and Picasso.

The Esmerian Legrain album is a major collection of preparatory drawings, matched only by a companion volume now in the Bibliothèque Nationale. Both were at one time in Daniel Skidelsky's hands, which were in 1961. The Bibliothèque Nationale received the album as a gift while Esmerian got the other.

In the splendid catalogue, which Esmerian assisted on having printed for Tuesday's sale, experts Georges Blot and Claude Pétin emphasized the album's importance, which, apart from sheer rarity, could be regarded as "a priceless documentary collection on the history of French bookbinding." Bearing such considerations in mind, the price was moderate—101,700 francs.

Such the same was true of the other gem in the sale. It can be classified as one of the two or three finest illustrated books published in France in the 20th century—it was Paul Verlaine's "Parallèlement," illustrated by 109 Pierre Bonnard lithographs and fine woodcuts made from Bonnard's drawings by Tony Beltrand. This in quarto edition was commissioned by Ambroise Vollard, the famous dealer. An original full page sketch in red pencil by Bonnard was bound into the book.

According to connoisseurs, this is the perfect book, written by a great poet, illustrated by a great painter at the height of his powers, superbly laid out and bound by a great designer, Pierre Legrain. It made 314,000 francs. Huge as the sum may seem to the layman, the figure was deemed merely "acceptable" by a connoisseur who asked not to be identified.

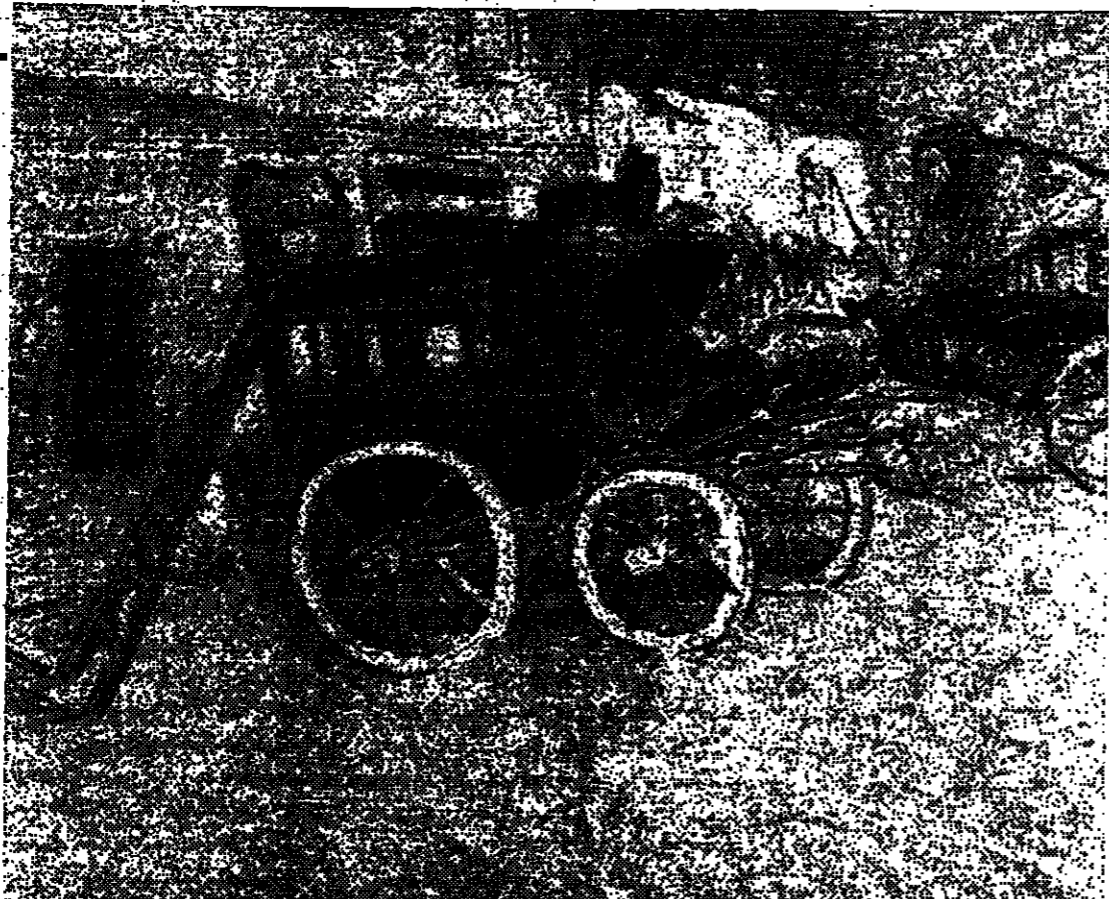
It would be rash to be categorical about the price for such a book. But other books in the same sale appeared to support the view that prices were on the high side, but not really high.

For example, a copy of "Jazz" printed in Paris in 1947 with 40 plates made from collages and découpages by Matisse, made 37,000 francs. Only a few days before, another copy had made 43,000 Swiss francs at an auction conducted by Kornfeld and Kipstein in Bern—this is about 65 percent more than the Paris price.

Another very good book in the Esmerian sale was "L'Enchanteur Pommier" by Guillaume Apollinaire, illustrated with woodcuts by André Derain. As with Bonnard's book, the work had been commissioned by a great dealer—Kahnweiler—in 1909. Some connoisseurs regard this as the first book illustrated with cubist art. It was also Derain's first printed book. The Esmerian copy brought 34,700 francs. At Kornfeld and Kipstein, another copy had fetched 67,200 Swiss francs. It included an original—but very faded—sketch by Derain which accounts for the difference in price. In this case Paris and Bern prices were about even.

Another comparison might suggest that books do better in Bern. Honoré Balzac's "Le Chef d'Œuvre Inconnu," illustrated with original sketches and woodcuts by Picasso and published by Ambroise Vollard in 1931, made 46,700 francs in Paris. In Bern, it went for 50,250 Swiss francs. But, in fact, the Swiss market is not better than the French—if only because most big private collectors probably prefer to come to Paris rather than go to Bern. The professionals attend all the sales anyway. But the Esmerian sale took place in the most favorable circumstances, attracting international dealers and connoisseurs.

My own feeling is that a certain sluggishness in prices—and it is no more than that—is due to a fairly recent but now perceptible reticence of buyers in a number of traditionally "sound" fields—which offer little opportunity for speculation.



Van Gogh's "Tarascon Diligence" from the Henry Pearlman collection.

late 19th-century French painting, John Rewald, in addition to and upgrading his collection. But Rewald, in an introduction to the show catalogue, says Pearlman was a man of independent judgment, and I believe it. No collector buys six major Cézanne oils and 16 of his watercolors unless he has a very special, very refined taste. These are caviar-to-the-general acquisitions.

But Pearlman was a generalist without an army. He didn't use his pictures as other collectors have, plays to gain social prestige. He never bought great quantities of art, but what he had he lent generously and quietly. I had forgotten, although I see them in shows frequently, how many and how exceptionally fine are his canvases by Soutine, for example, or his two male portraits by Modigliani. Their source in exhibitions was always played down.

In any case, the Van Gogh alone is worth a special trip to Brooklyn. Its subject is totally inhuman, devoid of people, trees, flowers, even a bird. A coach simply rests against the side of an old building. But drama is there, however. It is in the color harmonies (marvelous yellows, blues, purples), in the play of textures, brushwork so animated it seems to breathe, in the sharp accents of seemingly careless but most knowing drawing, in the way the painter boldly brings up a plane (the blue sky in the upper right-hand corner, for example, to keep his composition surface flat and intact).

The Cézannes are something else again, the majority of them works of the last few years of his life, that miraculously prefigure the cubism that would not come to a head until Picasso and Braque went to work on it around 1912, six years after Cézanne's death.

But one doesn't feel that Cézanne was deliberately searching for a "formal" style in those late great works. It was, rather, the feel of air, movement, space and of place, too, that he sought. It is always an astonishment to touring art-lovers to come on Cézanne's beloved Mont Sainte-Victoire and its surrounding landscape, even a bird. A coach simply rests against the side of an old building. But drama is there, however. It is in the color harmonies (marvelous yellows, blues, purples), in the play of textures, brushwork so animated it seems to breathe, in the sharp accents of seemingly careless but most knowing drawing, in the way the painter boldly brings up a plane (the blue sky in the upper right-hand corner, for example, to keep his composition surface flat and intact).

The last show to attempt this formula—one step on from the West End's staple of the sex farce where all depends on the words—was "Bordello," which relied on music and the life of a great artist to give respectability to its naked moments. Fortunately, its run was about as long as that of its hero, Toulouse-Lautrec.

"Birds of Paradise," adapted by the seemingly heavy hand of Michael Partz from the French play by Gaby Ruzyr, may have the mixture right. I would not be surprised, though greatly sad-

ness, to see it running for the rest of the year for it not only promises the girls who appear bare-breasted as often as possible but also the glamorous figure of Miss Lister, someone the audience can identify for sympathy with—and she acts as if she is checked by such blatant behavior.

Miss Lister plays a respectable British Edwardian nurse who arrives in the Virgin Islands. This is a play that rises almost to the obvious—under the impression that she has bought a riding school, only to discover that she is proprietress of the island's best brothel. This one joke is all there is to sustain the first half of the evening with many misunderstandings in conversation, about illness, and lathouse and moorings and so on.

The second half, involving the farcical complications of the arrival of Miss Lister's upper-class relatives, provides a measure of hope for its intended audience, reading as it does with the rejuvenating effect of sex on the old.

Miss Lister's function is much the same as Daisy's in "Fanny Hill" in its revue at the Prince of Wales, and no doubt pleases a similar

audience. The aim is to provide a thrill for an audience that denies it likes that sort of entertainment. It is for people who claim they buy girlie magazines to read the short stories, an audience that would be shocked by a Sobu striptease, where everyone knows the reason they're there, and that would also be upset by "Oh! Calcutta!" because the sexual content is out in the open, the entertainment is aggressive, there are horrors! naked men and it lacks the essential innuendos, the wink and the nudge and the labored double entendres.

It is an audience that is unable to accept an entertainment as sexually stimulating or as straightforwardly funny on the whole absurd subject. It preters something furtive, sniggers in the dark. Polymorphous perversity has to give way to genteel repression.

The last show to attempt this formula—one step on from the West End's staple of the sex farce where all depends on the words—was "Bordello," which relied on music and the life of a great artist to give respectability to its naked moments. Fortunately, its run was about as long as that of its hero, Toulouse-Lautrec.

"Birds of Paradise," adapted by the seemingly heavy hand of Michael Partz from the French play by Gaby Ruzyr, may have the mixture right. I would not be surprised, though greatly sad-

ness, to see it running for the rest of the year for it not only promises the girls who appear bare-breasted as often as possible but also the glamorous figure of Miss Lister, someone the audience can identify for sympathy with—and she acts as if she is checked by such blatant behavior.

Miss Lister plays a respectable British Edwardian nurse who arrives in the Virgin Islands. This is a play that rises almost to the obvious—under the impression that she has bought a riding school, only to discover that she is proprietress of the island's best brothel. This one joke is all there is to sustain the first half of the evening with many misunderstandings in conversation, about illness, and lathouse and moorings and so on.

The second half, involving the farcical complications of the arrival of Miss Lister's upper-class relatives, provides a measure of hope for its intended audience, reading as it does with the rejuvenating effect of sex on the old.

'Birds of Paradise'—Sniggering in the Dark

By John Walker

LONDON, June 21 (IHT).—The demeaning "Birds of Paradise" at the Garrick Theatre is the second recent play to be set in a brothel in an attempt to solve a peculiarly British dilemma: How to put naked girls on stage without losing an air of respectability, a jolly evening-out atmosphere that will tempt but parties by the thousands. It is an exercise in having your titillation and rejecting it, too.

The problems of successfully presenting this type of entertainment are immense. The rewards can be greater. Paul Raymond has made a fortune at the Whitehall Theatre from "Pyjama Tops," a silly farce—nearly called it offensive but it is precisely the opposite in its contrived triviality—that has run for more than five years, simply by having semi-naked girls splashing about in a glass-sided pool.

The aim is to combine at sexual hypocrisy, to provide a thrill for an audience that denies it likes that sort of entertainment. It is for people who claim they buy girlie magazines to read the short stories, an audience that would be shocked by a Sobu striptease, where everyone knows the reason they're there, and that would also be upset by "Oh! Calcutta!" because the sexual content is out in the open, the entertainment is aggressive, there are horrors! naked men and it lacks the essential innuendos, the wink and the nudge and the labored double entendres.

It is an audience that is unable to accept an entertainment as sexually stimulating or as straightforwardly funny on the whole absurd subject. It preters something furtive, sniggers in the dark. Polymorphous perversity has to give way to genteel repression.

The last show to attempt this formula—one step on from the West End's staple of the sex farce where all depends on the words—was "Bordello," which relied on music and the life of a great artist to give respectability to its naked moments. Fortunately, its run was about as long as that of its hero, Toulouse-Lautrec.

"Birds of Paradise," adapted by the seemingly heavy hand of Michael Partz from the French play by Gaby Ruzyr, may have the mixture right. I would not be surprised, though greatly sad-

ness, to see it running for the rest of the year for it not only promises the girls who appear bare-breasted as often as possible but also the glamorous figure of Miss Lister, someone the audience can identify for sympathy with—and she acts as if she is checked by such blatant behavior.

Miss Lister plays a respectable British Edwardian nurse who arrives in the Virgin Islands. This is a play that rises almost to the obvious—under the impression that she has bought a riding school, only to discover that she is proprietress of the island's best brothel. This one joke is all there is to sustain the first half of the evening with many misunderstandings in conversation, about illness, and lathouse and moorings and so on.

The second half, involving the farcical complications of the arrival of Miss Lister's upper-class relatives, provides a measure of hope for its intended audience, reading as it does with the rejuvenating effect of sex on the old.

Miss Lister's function is much the same as Daisy's in "Fanny Hill" in its revue at the Prince of Wales, and no doubt pleases a similar

audience. The aim is to provide a thrill for an audience that denies it likes that sort of entertainment. It is for people who claim they buy girlie magazines to read the short stories, an audience that would be shocked by a Sobu striptease, where everyone knows the reason they're there, and that would also be upset by "Oh! Calcutta!" because the sexual content is out in the open, the entertainment is aggressive, there are horrors! naked men and it lacks the essential innuendos, the wink and the nudge and the labored double entendres.

It is an audience that is unable to accept an entertainment as sexually stimulating or as straightforwardly funny on the whole absurd subject. It preters something furtive, sniggers in the dark. Polymorphous perversity has to give way to genteel repression.

The last show to attempt this formula—one step on from the West End's staple of the sex farce where all depends on the words—was "Bordello," which relied on music and the life of a great artist to give respectability to its naked moments. Fortunately, its run was about as long as that of its hero, Toulouse-Lautrec.

"Birds of Paradise," adapted by the seemingly heavy hand of Michael Partz from the French play by Gaby Ruzyr, may have the mixture right. I would not be surprised, though greatly sad-

ness, to see it running for the rest of the year for it not only promises the girls who appear bare-breasted as often as possible but also the glamorous figure of Miss Lister, someone the audience can identify for sympathy with—and she acts as if she is checked by such blatant behavior.

Miss Lister plays a respectable British Edwardian nurse who arrives in the Virgin Islands. This is a play that rises almost to the obvious—under the impression that she has bought a riding school, only to discover that she is proprietress of the island's best brothel. This one joke is all there is to sustain the first half of the evening with many misunderstandings in conversation, about illness, and lathouse and moorings and so on.

The second half, involving the farcical complications of the arrival of Miss Lister's upper-class relatives, provides a measure of hope for its intended audience, reading as it does with the rejuvenating effect of sex on the old.

Miss Lister's function is much the same as Daisy's in "Fanny Hill" in its revue at the Prince of Wales, and no doubt pleases a similar

audience. The aim is to provide a thrill for an audience that denies it likes that sort of entertainment. It is for people who claim they buy girlie magazines to read the short stories, an audience that would be shocked by a Sobu striptease, where everyone knows the reason they're there, and that would also be upset by "Oh! Calcutta!" because the sexual content is out in the open, the entertainment is aggressive, there are horrors! naked men and it lacks the essential innuendos, the wink and the nudge and the labored double entendres.

It is an audience that is unable to accept an entertainment as sexually stimulating or as straightforwardly funny on the whole absurd subject. It preters something furtive, sniggers in the dark. Polymorphous perversity has to give way to genteel repression.

The last show to attempt this formula—one step on from the West End's staple of the sex farce where all depends on the words—was "Bordello," which relied on music and the life of a great artist to give respectability to its naked moments. Fortunately, its run was about as long as that of its hero, Toulouse-Lautrec.

"Birds of Paradise," adapted by the seemingly heavy hand of Michael Partz from the French play by Gaby Ruzyr, may have the mixture right. I would not be surprised, though greatly sad-

ness, to see it running for the rest of the year for it not only promises the girls who appear bare-breasted as often as possible but also the glamorous figure of Miss Lister, someone the audience can identify for sympathy with—and she acts as if she is checked by such blatant behavior.

Miss Lister plays a respectable British Edwardian nurse who arrives in the Virgin Islands. This is a play that rises almost to the obvious—under the impression that she has bought a riding school, only to discover that she is proprietress of the island's best brothel. This one joke is all there is to sustain the first half of the evening with many misunderstandings in conversation, about illness, and lathouse and moorings and so on.

The second half, involving the farcical complications of the arrival of Miss Lister's upper-class relatives, provides a measure of hope for its intended audience, reading as it does with the rejuvenating effect of sex on the old.

Miss Lister's function is much the same as Daisy's in "Fanny Hill" in its revue at the Prince of Wales, and no doubt pleases a similar

audience. The aim is to provide a thrill for an audience that denies it likes that sort of entertainment. It is for people who claim they buy girlie magazines to read the short stories, an audience that would be shocked by a Sobu striptease, where everyone knows the reason they're there, and that would also be upset by "Oh! Calcutta!" because the sexual content is out in the open, the entertainment is aggressive, there are horrors! naked men and it lacks the essential innuendos, the wink and the nudge and the labored double entendres.

It is an audience that is unable to accept an entertainment as sexually stimulating or as straightforwardly funny on the whole absurd subject. It preters something furtive, sniggers in the dark. Polymorphous perversity has to give way to genteel repression.

The last show to attempt this formula—one step on from the West End's staple of the sex farce where all depends on the words—was "Bordello," which relied on music and the life of a great artist to give respectability to its naked moments. Fortunately, its run was about as long as that of its hero, Toulouse-Lautrec.

"Birds of Paradise," adapted by the seemingly heavy hand of Michael Partz from the French play by Gaby Ruzyr, may have the mixture right. I would not be surprised, though greatly sad-

ness, to see it running for the rest of the year for it not only promises the girls who appear bare-breasted as often as possible but also the glamorous figure of Miss Lister, someone the audience can identify for sympathy with—and she acts as if she is checked by such blatant behavior.

Miss Lister plays a respectable British Edwardian nurse who arrives in the Virgin Islands. This is a play that rises almost to the obvious—under the impression that she has bought a riding school, only to discover that she is proprietress of the island's best brothel. This one joke is all there is to sustain the first half of the evening with many misunderstandings in conversation, about illness, and lathouse and moorings and so on.

chronicle. She wears a succession of pretty clothes and keeps her pose among the dirty jokes. Mr. La Rue, of course, is also responsible for the dirty jokes in his show, but Miss Lister is better at leaving that to others on that she can register dismay and horror.

The key scene that reveals the double standards on which the play depends comes in the first half. Miss Lister and Robert Coote, in an unwelcome part of a dim, elderly, lecherous pimp, have had a long conversation at cross purposes. He talking about sex, she about horses—"by the time I was 18, I'd given advanced lessons to half the Berkshire Hunt," she tells him in a typical moment—when suddenly the girls enter. Mr. Coote attempts to pass them off as stable lads until Miss Lister arrives, wiggling her small bare breasts. Miss Lister does a succession of excellently timed double-takes, made speechless by this sight. At once, she distances herself from the nakedness and so allows the audience to do the same, providing a point of identification for those in the audience who may feel they ought to feel a similar friction. From then on, however, enthusiastically Miss Lister takes to brothel-keeping, she retains a faint air of embarrassment. The nudity is, of course, most respectable—the girls decorously retain their underpants while losing their bras.

I suppose one must admire the deftness with which Miss Lister, under Ray Cooney's direction, manages to seem unsullied by all that happens around her. But that is all. The play itself is full of stupidities—the period setting has been chosen merely so that Miss Lister can parade in lavish gowns. The dialogue is modern in tone and manner, with references to "underground newspapers," and there is a 1930s-style gangster equipped with a modern gun.

On Monday, Dylan Thomas's "Under Milk Wood" opens at the Shaw Theatre in a production directed and designed by James Roose-Evans.

The musical "Hair," with music by Galt MacDermot and book and lyrics by Gerome Ragni and James Rado, reopens in London at the Queen's Theatre on Tuesday.

On Monday, Dylan Thomas's "Under Milk Wood" opens at the Shaw Theatre in a production directed and designed by James Roose-Evans.

The musical "Hair," with music by Galt MacDermot and book and lyrics by Gerome Ragni and James Rado, reopens in London at the Queen's Theatre on Tuesday.

On Monday, Dylan Thomas's "Under Milk Wood" opens at the Shaw Theatre in a production directed and designed by James Roose-Evans.

The musical "Hair," with music by Galt MacDermot and book and lyrics by Gerome Ragni and James Rado, reopens in London at the Queen's Theatre on Tuesday.

On Monday, Dylan Thomas's "Under Milk Wood" opens at the Shaw Theatre in a production directed and designed by James Roose-Evans.

The musical "Hair," with music by Galt MacDermot and book and lyrics by Gerome Ragni and James Rado, reopens in London at the Queen's Theatre on Tuesday.

On Monday, Dylan Thomas's "Under Milk Wood" opens at the Shaw Theatre in a production directed and designed by James Roose-Evans.

The musical "Hair," with music by Galt MacDermot and book and lyrics by Gerome Ragni and James Rado, reopens in London at the Queen's Theatre on Tuesday.

On Monday, Dylan Thomas's "Under Milk Wood" opens at the Shaw Theatre in a production directed and designed by James Roose-Evans.

The musical "Hair," with music by Galt MacDermot and book and lyrics by Gerome Ragni and James Rado, reopens in London at the Queen's Theatre on Tuesday.

On Monday, Dylan Thomas's "Under Milk Wood" opens at the Shaw Theatre in a production directed and designed by James Roose-Evans.

The musical "Hair," with music by Galt MacDermot and book and lyrics by Gerome Ragni and James Rado, reopens in London at the Queen's Theatre on Tuesday.

On Monday, Dylan Thomas's "Under Milk Wood" opens at the Shaw Theatre in a production directed and designed by James Roose-Evans.

The musical "Hair," with music by Galt MacDermot and book and lyrics by Gerome Ragni and James Rado, reopens in London at the Queen's Theatre on Tuesday.

On Monday, Dylan Thomas's "Under Milk Wood" opens at the Shaw Theatre in a production directed and designed by James Roose-Evans.

The musical "Hair," with music by Galt MacDermot and book and lyrics by Gerome Ragni and James Rado, reopens in London at the Queen's Theatre on Tuesday.

On Monday, Dylan Thomas's "Under Milk Wood" opens at the Shaw Theatre in a production directed and designed by James Roose-Evans.

The musical "Hair," with music by Galt MacDermot and book and lyrics by Gerome Ragni and James Rado, reopens in London at the Queen's Theatre on Tuesday.

On Monday, Dylan Thomas's "Under Milk Wood" opens at the Shaw Theatre in a production directed and designed by James Roose-Evans.

The musical "Hair," with music by Galt MacDermot and book and lyrics by Gerome Ragni and James Rado, reopens in London at the Queen's Theatre on Tuesday.

On Monday, Dylan Thomas's "Under Milk Wood" opens at the Shaw Theatre in a production directed and designed by James Roose-Evans.

The musical "Hair," with music by Galt MacDermot and book and lyrics by Gerome Ragni and James Rado, reopens in London at the Queen's Theatre on Tuesday.

On Monday, Dylan Thomas's "Under Milk Wood" opens at the Shaw Theatre in a production directed and designed by James Roose-Evans.

The musical "Hair," with music by Galt MacDermot and book and lyrics by Gerome Ragni and James Rado, reopens in London at the Queen's Theatre on Tuesday.

No one has bothered about small detail. The plot itself turns on the fact that our horse-loving heroine saw the brothel advertised for sale in the Horseman's Monthly. "Oh," says the seller, "the advertisement should have appeared in the Whoremans' Monthly." Explanations and dialogue like that speak of contempt for an audience.

And what can be said for a play that opens with a French maid dusting industriously and a bright young thing entering to ask, however jokingly, "Who's for tennis?" With such derisive nonsense, who's for theater?

The musical "Hair," with music by Galt MacDermot and book and lyrics by Gerome Ragni and James Rado, reopens in London at the Queen's Theatre on Tuesday.

On Monday, Dylan Thomas's "Under Milk Wood" opens at the Shaw Theatre in a production directed and designed by James Roose-Evans.

The musical "Hair," with music by Galt MacDermot and book and lyrics by Gerome Ragni and James Rado, reopens in London at the Queen's Theatre on Tuesday.

On Monday, Dylan Thomas's "Under Milk Wood" opens at the Shaw Theatre in a production directed and designed by James Roose-Evans.

The musical "Hair," with music by Galt MacDermot and book and lyrics by Gerome Ragni and James Rado, reopens in London at the Queen's Theatre on Tuesday.

On Monday, Dylan Thomas's "Under Milk Wood" opens at the Shaw Theatre in a production directed and designed by James Roose-Evans.

The musical "Hair," with music by Galt MacDermot and book and lyrics by Gerome Ragni and James Rado, reopens in London at the Queen's Theatre on Tuesday.

On Monday, Dylan Thomas's "Under Milk Wood" opens at the Shaw Theatre in a production directed and designed by James Roose-Evans.

The musical "Hair," with music by Galt MacDermot and book and lyrics by Gerome Ragni and James Rado, reopens in London at the Queen's Theatre on Tuesday.

On Monday, Dylan Thomas's "Under Milk Wood" opens at the Shaw Theatre in a production directed and designed by James Roose-Evans.

The musical "Hair," with music by Galt MacDermot and book and lyrics by Gerome Ragni and James Rado, reopens in London at the Queen's Theatre on Tuesday.

On Monday, Dylan Thomas's "Under Milk Wood" opens at the Shaw Theatre in a production directed and designed by James Roose-Evans.

The musical "Hair," with music by Galt MacDermot and book and lyrics by Gerome Ragni and James Rado, reopens in London at the Queen's Theatre on Tuesday.

On Monday, Dylan Thomas's "Under Milk Wood" opens at the Shaw Theatre in a production directed and designed by James Roose-Evans.

The musical "Hair," with music by Galt MacDermot and book and lyrics by Gerome Ragni and James Rado, reopens in London at the Queen's Theatre on Tuesday.

On Monday, Dylan Thomas's "Under Milk Wood" opens at the Shaw Theatre in a production directed and designed by James Roose-Evans.

The musical "Hair," with music by Galt MacDermot and book and lyrics by Gerome Ragni and James Rado, reopens in London at the Queen's Theatre on Tuesday.

On Monday, Dylan Thomas's "Under Milk Wood" opens at the Shaw Theatre in a production directed and designed by James Roose-Evans.

The musical "Hair," with music by Galt MacDermot and book and lyrics by Gerome Ragni and James Rado, reopens in London at the Queen's Theatre on Tuesday.

On Monday, Dylan Thomas's "Under Milk Wood" opens at the Shaw Theatre in a production directed and designed by James Roose-Evans.

The musical "Hair," with music by Galt MacDermot and book and lyrics by Gerome Ragni and James Rado, reopens in London at the Queen's Theatre on Tuesday.

On Monday, Dylan Thomas's "Under Milk Wood" opens at the Shaw Theatre in a production directed and designed by James Roose-Evans.

The musical "Hair," with music by Galt MacDermot and book and lyrics by Gerome Ragni and James Rado, reopens in London at the Queen's Theatre on Tuesday.

On Monday, Dylan Thomas's "Under Milk Wood" opens at the Shaw Theatre in a production directed and designed

10

[illegible]

Steel Exports By Europe To U.S. Rise

Despite Higher Price
Up to 30 Percent

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

PARIS, June 21 (AP)—Europe is selling more steel than before in the United States, prices 20 to 30 percent above

most American levels, according to industry officials in Paris.

A spokesman for the French steel Federation said that in the five months of this year sales to the United States and Canada are 25 percent above a year ago.

Belgian and West German industry groups.

A shortage of American production capacity and strong demand for oil-related steel products for such things as drilling

tubelines are responsible for increased sales in the United States, European officials said.

According to the officials, American users are turning to steel because they can get it faster.

More rapid delivery is said to be worth the premium.

Although auto makers have rejected their demand in the United States, as in most other industrial

countries, demand for oil-related steel has more than made up the difference.

Freight Cars Needed

More steel is also being used by the higher cost of oil.

led to some diversion of light traffic from roads to the

is, but there are not enough light cars to meet the demand,

European officials said.

They emphasize that their American sales are still within the range of foreign steel

and the State Department, which have allowed for an

growth rate on exports of 3.5 percent.

The quota this year for the European Common market is 7.5 million tons of

steel.

The arrangements were designed to protect the American steel

industry from the competition of steel from Europe and Japan.

But while this protection American steel makers have not been able

to increase their capacity sufficiently to meet domestic demand.



James Finke



Joseph Hogan

PEOPLE IN BUSINESS

General Electric has appointed James Finke general manager of the international operation of its medical systems division. He will have offices in Brussels and in the division's headquarters in Watkessa, Wis. Mr. Finke has been managing director in Europe for the communications division of Motorola, Inc., since 1970.

Joseph Hogan has been named staff vice-president, international distributions and services, of RCA Corp. He was formerly staff vice-president, marketing for Europe, the Middle East and Africa and was also managing director of RCA's Geneva office.

Phillips Petroleum Co. Europe-Africa has appointed four new vice-presidents to its Brussels-based chemical division. They are: Jim Kerner, vice-president polymers; Warren Hall, vice-president carbon black; John Kavanagh, vice-president chemicals and de-

velopment, and John McIntire, vice-president planning and budgets.

Chase Manhattan Bank has appointed Gordon Bradford managing director of its subsidiary, Chase Manhattan Bank Luxembourg, S.A. He was formerly a vice-president and international funding officer in Chase's New York International department.

James Peterson has been promoted to regional vice-president of Middle West Service Co. Responsible for the company's business in Europe, he will also direct the Central and South African offices' activities.

Medial SA Geneva has named Charles Ray Rivet director general for Switzerland and world operations. He was previously director of operations Europe and Africa for Ayrer International in New York. Mr. Rivet will be based in Geneva.

U.S. Orders For Durables Increase 6%

But Gain in Month Due Largely to Inflation

WASHINGTON, June 21 (AP)—New orders for durable goods climbed 5.9 percent in May, largely due to surging inflation.

Durable-goods bookings last month advanced \$2.61 billion to a seasonally-adjusted \$46.73 billion from \$44.12 billion in April, when bookings rose 5.1 percent.

The May increase was the biggest in about 1 1/2 years, a department official said.

Inflation was a principal factor for last month's sharp jump in orders as the end to the Nixon administration's price controls program triggered a price explosion, especially in the primary metals sector.

Surge in Metals

Confirming that, orders for primary metals including steel—surged 20.4 percent to an adjusted \$9.04 billion from \$7.51 billion in April, when bookings rose 8.4 percent.

Also expanding were orders for machinery, up 4.6 percent, transportation equipment, up 2.4 percent, household durable goods, up 7.4 percent and capital goods, up 3.4 percent.

Shipments soared last month to an adjusted \$2.61 billion, up 3.2 percent from April's \$1.23 billion. The increase was the largest since last October.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

U.K. Firm Talks With Bankers

Court Line Ltd., whose shares have been suspended from trading at its request, says discussions with its bankers and with various authorities "are proceeding actively in a sympathetic and positive spirit." Court Line's shares plunged on the London Stock Exchange yesterday amid rumors concerning its financial position. They closed at 13 pence, down 10, after falling as low as 5. Their 1974 high is 58. Court Line says it asked for the suspension of its share listing because of the recent movement in the share price and the wide publicity this has attracted. It says its discussions with its bankers, the Department of Trade, the Department of Industry and the Civil Aviation Authority will take a few days. The board then proposes to make a detailed statement with a view to the share listing being restored. Court Line is Britain's largest holiday tour operator. It owns shipping and shipbuilders and Court Line Aviation, which carried two million passengers last year.

Shields and Model, Roland to Merge

Shields & Co. and Model, Roland & Co. have agreed to merge, forming a successor firm, Shields Model Roland Inc. The merger, scheduled for July 31, 1974, is subject to shareholder approval of both firms and also approval of various regulatory bodies. It is expected that the firm will have a total capital of approximately \$27 million, with \$17 million in equity and

\$10 million in subordinated debt. An affiliate of the Banca Commerciale Italiana group, at present a principal shareholder of Model, Roland, will continue as a shareholder in the successor firm.

Krupp Takes Over Heinrich Koppers

Fried. Krupp GmbH has concluded an agreement to take over Heinrich Koppers GmbH, an Essen manufacturer of industrial equipment. Krupp would not disclose what it paid the owners of the closely-held company, which had turnover in 1973 of about 300 million marks. Published records list the owners of Koppers as the Koppers family of Essen, with 50 percent, and Helga Chudacoff, of Switzerland, with 50 percent. Koppers will be run under its present name, and the jobs of its 2,850 employees are secure, Krupp said. Koppers makes equipment for coking coal gasification, refining, chemical production, environment protection and factory automation.

Washington Post Eyes N.J. Paper

Washington Post Co. has agreed in principle to purchase Trenton Times Corp., which publishes the Trenton (New Jersey) Evening Times and Sunday Times-Advertiser, for \$16 million in cash and notes. Completion of the transaction is subject to a definitive purchase agreement, approval of the board of directors of the Washington Post Co. and the trustees of the James Kerney Trust and to certain other conditions.

As Cost of Short-Term Funds Gains

2 N.Y. Banks Raise Loan Rate to 11.5%

NEW YORK, June 21 (AP)—Two large New York City banks raised their prime lending rates today to 11.5 percent from 11.25 percent.

First National City Bank and Morgan Guaranty Trust Co., the second and fifth largest commercial banks in the country, thus

moved their prime rates in line with that prevailing at other major banks.

The prime rate, the minimum borrowing fee banks charge their most credit-worthy customers, is determined by the level of corporate borrowings and the cost of short-term funds to the banks.

Last week, business borrowings and the cost of short-term funds reported by the Federal Reserve reached high levels, indicating the higher prime rates were due.

Commercial and industrial loans at major New York City banks rose \$719 million in the week ended Wednesday, the Fed reported.

That compared with a rise of \$421 million in the previous week and a gain of \$613 million in the same week a year ago.

The New York Fed estimated U.S. commercial banks averaged net borrowed reserves of \$2,823 billion in the week ended Wednesday. That compared with net borrowed reserves of \$2,46 billion the previous week.

Member bank borrowings from

the Federal Reserve System averaged \$3,081 billion in the statement week, up from \$2,593 billion the week before.

Total reserves of the member banks averaged \$365 billion seasonally adjusted in the statement week, up from \$364 billion the previous week. In the four weeks ended Wednesday, total reserves averaged \$365 billion, representing an annual rate of increase of 18.3 percent over the past 13 weeks.

In the week ended June 12, money supply, consisting of cash and checking account deposits, averaged \$280.9 billion, down from \$281.1 billion the previous week, the statistics show.

For the four weeks ended June 12, the supply averaged \$280.2 billion, representing a 6.7 percent growth in the latest statistical quarter, down from 7.3 percent.

Prices declined in light trading on the American Stock Exchange. The Amex index fell 0.89 to 40.01.

On the over-the-counter market, the NASDAQ industrial average fell 0.75 to 77.70.

U.K. Stocks

Drop Again

LONDON, June 21 (AP)—Shares on the London Stock Exchange closed lower today, the last day of the two-week account period.

The market was in a gloomy mood after the second major defeat for the government in the House of Commons and further pay rises under threshold pay agreements.

Earlier there had been hopes of a technical rally on the last day of the account by investors closing short positions, but small persistent selling caused prices to drift downward. Selling for the new accounting period was also reported.

The number of officially recorded transactions was 6,246. At the close the Financial Times industrial index was at 249.1, down 3.2. It was the lowest level since Sept. 14, 1959.

Butz Warns of Retaliation On Barriers to U.S. Exports

WASHINGTON, June 21 (NYT)—Secretary of Agriculture Earl Butz warned exporting nations against trade practices that he said were deepening the distress of the American cattle industry.

"We may be forced into a retaliatory posture," he said, unless major exporting nations agreed to voluntary restraints on shipments to this country and unless other countries, particularly Canada, reduced barriers to U.S. shipments.

At the same time, the secretary called the margin between domestic retail prices and farm prices "excessively wide," and announced the formation of a "task force on meat margins" to be headed by the department's chief economist, Don Paarlberg, to study the problem.

Mr. Butz made his remarks at a news conference after an appearance before the House Agriculture Committee during which he softened his department's previous resistance to legislation for guaranteed loans to help meat producers through their emergency.

Cattle and hog producers are in "dire straits," he told newsmen. He said the problem that had focused previously on feedlot operators, who fatten cattle for market, had now spread to those who raise the calves. He said those "cow-calf men" are now selling at a loss.

During the period covered in the indictment, from July 23, 1970, to Feb. 8, 1974, Tomarkin repaid the bank \$1.1 million from his investments while at the same time placing his profits in a bank account he had opened at another Franklin branch.

Tomarkin and Noble were accused of stealing \$983,527.73, but the bank was able to recover about \$544,000, a portion of which was later discovered in Tomarkin's account at the bank.

A spokesman for Franklin National said that the bank is "partially covered by insurance" for the remainder of the funds.

Two Plead Guilty to Stock Swindle At Ailing Franklin National Bank

NEW YORK, June 21 (NYT)—A former supervisor of the financially troubled Franklin National Bank and an independent securities trader have pleaded guilty in Manhattan supreme court to participating in a stock swindle in which, at one point, they used \$2.1 million of the bank's funds to buy so-called "flashy" securities on the stock market.

The two, Robert Noble, a former supervisor in the securities department of one of the bank's branches, and Robert Tomarkin, pleaded guilty before supreme court Justice Burton Roberts last Wednesday. Justice Roberts set Sept. 20 for sentencing.

A felony indictment charging the defendants with conspiracy, grand larceny and falsifying

business records was handed up by a Manhattan grand jury last March 27, but its contents were not known publicly until Wednesday.

The indictment charged the two with conspiring to defraud the bank by using its funds to buy securities on the stock market.

The two, Robert Noble, a former supervisor in the securities department of one of the bank's branches, and Robert Tomarkin, pleaded guilty before supreme court Justice Burton Roberts last Wednesday. Justice Roberts set Sept. 20 for sentencing.

A felony indictment charging the defendants with conspiracy, grand larceny and falsifying

business records was handed up by a Manhattan grand jury last March 27, but its contents were not known publicly until Wednesday.

The indictment charged the two with conspiring to defraud the bank by using its funds to buy securities on the stock market.

U.K. Changes Tax Plan

LONDON, June 21 (AP)—Britain's Labor government

united today on plans to set new taxes against

foreign residents.

The government had been under heavy pressure from foreign

tax offices elsewhere in Europe to move the taxes through.

Rich individuals, including American billionaire Paul Getty, had

resisted to leave.

Joe Barnett, chief secretary to the British Treasury, announced that the government is introducing amendments to the tax

laws now before Parliament. A effect of the proposals would be to cut down the new taxes

foreign earnings.

Mr. Barnett said: "It has never been the intention of the government to drive foreigners out of the business and cultural life of this country."

U.S. Exports Said To Be Close to Target in Year

WASHINGTON, June 21 (AP)—Despite complaints from

Canada and China about the quality of some commodities, U.S. farm exports this fiscal year

are expected to be close to the \$21-billion target predicted earlier by the Agriculture Department.

The record \$21 billion in farm sales to overseas customers, estimated for the year ending June 30, would be up nearly two-thirds from \$12.9 billion in 1972-73.

Higher prices for grain and some other commodities have contributed to much of the gain, but quantities also have increased.

One official said recent troubles with Canada banning U.S. cattle and beef, and problems with China over grain aren't likely to alter the estimate, since gains in other areas probably will offset those setbacks.

Canada last April 9 barred U.S. cattle and beef unless the U.S. could certify none ever had been exposed to BSE, the controversial growth booster which has been shown to cause cancer in laboratory animals. If left in effect, the ban would mean the loss of \$100 million annually in export trade with Canada.

China, which has turned into a \$1 billion buyer of U.S. farm products this year, began last winter rejecting some cargoes of wheat in which microscopic smut spores—called TCK—were found.

There was fear in China that the spores could lead to establishment of the plant disease there.

Italy's \$5-Billion Credit Said Untouched

ROME, June 21 (Reuters)—Italy has not used any of its \$5.2 billion worth of international swap lines and stand-by credits to defend the lira in the last six weeks, despite the government

crisis and foreign press speculation of the country's imminent bankruptcy, senior banking sources said.

These untouched swaps and credit lines comprise the \$12 billion International Monetary Fund stand-by, the \$3 billion U.S. Federal Reserve Bank swap, \$500 million from the West German central bank, \$250 million from the Swiss central bank and \$250 million (Canadian) from the Bank of Canada.

The roughly 3,550 tons of gold reserves, officially still valued at the old price of \$35 an ounce, are also untouched, the sources said. No domestic law has been passed to raise them to the \$42.25 official price.

Italy activated its \$1.84 billion short-term European Common Market swap on March 18 this year, but the sources were unwilling to say to what extent this may have been marshalled into the intervention support operations since then.

They also declined to estimate new additional Italian foreign borrowing requirements this year. Central bank sources have said no major Italian foreign loans are immediately planned, and Treasury Minister Emilio Colombo has stated publicly that none are likely at this time, although they are certainly needed.

The implementation of last week's Group of Ten Washington outline agreement that revalued central bank gold may be pledged as collateral for international loans is not to be reckoned with in the immediate future.

However, should a European community loan be arranged for

Brokers' Charge Raised

NEW YORK, June 21 (Reuters)—Paine Webber Jackson & Curtis Inc. said it will increase commissions by about 4.35 percent on brokerage transactions between \$5,000 and \$300,000. Details of the implementation of this move will be announced later, Paine Webber said.

JET AVIATION

CHARTER Business, private, emergency and ambulance flights. Operating worldwide with BA0 1-11, Gulfstream II, Falcon/Mystere, Lear Jet, MU-2, Citation, Sabre Liner, Piper.

MAINTENANCE Dependable service and maintenance for commercial, executive and private planes. Stations in Zurich, Geneva, Basel and Milan.

SPECIAL SERVICES Professional consulting aircraft appraisals, purchases, sales, leasing. Round-the-clock dispatch service out of Zurich.

ZURICH-AIRPORT PHONE: 01 8140114 TELE: 58188
BASLE-AIRPORT 061 443777 63133
GENEVA-AIRPORT 022 982720 22002
MILAN-AIRPORT 781 494 32186

We Are Professionals in Aviation

JET AVIATION

MODERN EX 10% TO 11% NET ON

BANK SECURITIES

(10.90% TO 11.95% WHEN INTEREST IS COMPOUNDED.)

As Mexico's largest brokerage firm, we are pleased to offer individual investors 10% to 11% net interest on Certificates of Deposit with Mexican banking institutions — interest payable monthly.

For complete information, please write to: Mr. Ricardo O'Rourke, Executive Vice-President.

ALLEN W. LLOYD y Asociados, S.A.
Casa De Bala, Investment Brokers
Prisciliano Sanchez 220, Guadalajara, Jalisco, Mexico.

TEL: 25-59-90
TELEX: 0068793
CABLE: AWLASA

Serving clients in 45 countries
Established 1959.

An Investment in bricks

RIGHT AT
THE HEART OF EUROPE

near
GENEVA

IN THE FRONTIER ZONE

Full individual ownership by deeds authenticated by notary
No-cost management and maintenance by a Swiss Company
Guaranteed increase value at end of contract
Multirisk insurance coverage
Resale guaranteed, free of selling commission
Indexed Rents

is very good...

10%
REVENUE INDEXED
IN SWISS FRANCES

FOR 10
YEARS

is even better!

2000
Apartments and studios

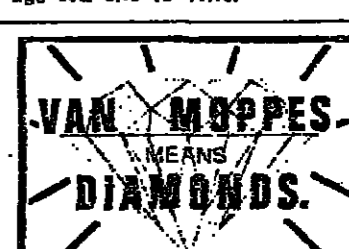
Fernex-Vully park residence
Feux Follets
Clos du Roy
Geneve residence
The Chaux-de-Fonds residence
Saint-Georges residence
Helvetia Park
Pre Faur
Bellaguarde Industries

CREDIMO

1 floor plan
GENEVA

11500
Switzerland
Brussels, Frankfurt, The Hague

Telex 27.954
CREMO CH
Tel. 47.14.44
47.14.65
44.14.66



A tradition since 1828. With a world-wide reputation for quality and reliability.

SO WHILE IN HOLLAND MAKE IT A POINT TO MEET THE VAN MOPPE'S

world's largest diamond polishing factory
FREE FOR VISITORS
Also: Tax Free Diamond Jewelry

A. van MOPPE & SON

2-5 ALBERT CUYPSTRAAT
AMSTERDAM

American Stock Exchange Trading

Friday'slights and

**NEW HIGHS
NEW LOWS.**

London Commodities

High	Low	Close (bid-ask)	Previous close
------	-----	--------------------	-------------------

332 342 357 358 362 365

ly	557	562	551	-552	560	-5
o	566	562	565	-566	563	-5
ay	582	575	579	-572	581	-5

3 months	950	- 952	943	- 945
6 months	950	- 955	940	- 945
9 months	950	- 952	943	- 945

at year	.....	3755	-3765	3730	-37
3 months	.....	3870	-3875	3800	-38
at year	.....	236	-238	223	-2

Paris Commodities

High	Low	Close (bid-asked)	Open
------	-----	----------------------	------

7.0

Bates

4th 213	—	5.997*	33.74*	44.1
5.50*	14.19*	—	12.676	6.37
1.100*	—	1.000*	21.123	10

555.25	6.2500	30.775	7.18h	14.26
..	244.76	17.125	217.0%	109.1

•

currency

Freept Min
Garinkl Brk
Gen Am 199

Gen. Cinema
Gen. Instru.
E. Tel. E. 1. 1. 1.

Harcourt
Harcos Co
Harcos Co

HCA Martin
Helm Paya.

ImpCpAm
Indiana Gas

Industrial Nat
Iowa El LIP
Hek Corp.

Kelly M. - prg
Kennametal
Kilde Co

Kirsch Co
Kochring
Laclede Gas

Merrill Lyn
Mesap sr pt
MidCont Tel

Miss River
Montgorn Sa
Morgan JP

No Apologies

Ed S.

name the beco
sue its oil

ing and qu
ts— over the

**Chevron Oil
Overseas**

...sought to

22 Long Island

the same c
2 billion in

The utility
er to protect

the Persian Companies "began

...principal
event. It from

to the Libyan
from

**Incredible.[®]
Acknowledged.**

abled that
ting, which is

1. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1997; 277: 100-103.

11. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 271: 1033-1034, 1994.

هكذا صنع القوم

REAL EXECUTIVE OPPORTUNITIES

GENERAL CONTRACTOR

For the Industry. Seeks applications.

For the following positions to be filled in Europe and South America.

ingénieurs grande école
ESE, ECP, A et M... **PARIS**

Faites le bilan de vos dernières années de vie professionnelle : le savoir-faire, la fabrication vous ont beaucoup appris, mais aujourd'hui vous souhaitez en tirer votre dernière étoile vers des postes ou le technique se mêle au commercial.

Nous vous proposons une sélection d'offres de travail

CONSTRUCTION MANAGERS CRAFT SUPERINTENDENTS FIELD ACCOUNTANTS WAREHOUSE MEN PLANNING ENGINEERS OFFICE MANAGERS

MINIMUM 10 years experience required
on multi-million Dollar Construction Projects.

KNOWLEDGE and experience in
WORKING WITH DIRECT HIRE LABOR
SEND DETAILED RESUME, mentioning language
capabilities, especially Spanish, salary historical and
availability to:

INTERNATIONAL ENGINEERING
& CONSTRUCTION
Obispo Borrás, 2.

TARRAGONA, Spain. Phone: (77) 203444.

FIRST NATIONAL CITY BANK CORPORATE LENDING OFFICERS

First National City Bank is seeking bright, young
(26 to 30), aggressive and ambitious Italians, for
a challenging and financially rewarding career
opportunity in a multinational environment.
After a relatively short training period, the successful
candidates should be capable of assuming
responsibilities for handling a list of 30-40 large
corporate borrowing relationships—specifically to
analyse customer needs and develop creative lending
solutions.

Applicants should have a university degree plus
either foreign work experience or foreign business
school training and be fluent in English.

Please reply in confidence with a detailed curriculum vitae to:

Director of Personnel,
FIRST NATIONAL CITY BANK,
C.P. 4076 MILANO.

plus series et on vous offre, entre autre, une
Nouve client, "une Société industrielle américaine de grand renom,
cherche à offrir à des ingénieurs comme vous une carrière.
Après une période de formation à ses techniques, il vous confiera
des responsabilités dans son Service d'Ingénierie de l'Inde Pub, avec rap-
pement, des postes d'ingénieurs de cette.
Écrivez-nous rapidement sous référence 60111.
Les candidats qui nous envoient résumés seront introduits auprès
de notre client avant le 20 juillet 1974.

EUREQUIP

43, avenue du Président Miron, 75116 Paris

SALES EXECUTIVES & MANAGERS

AMREP CORPORATION,
leading community devel-
oper listed on the New
York Stock Exchange, is
seeking professional
Salesmen and Managers
for its international oper-
ations in South Africa,
serving civilian and
military markets. For in-
formation and interview
in South Africa contact:

Box D 4576,
Herald, Paris.

EXECUTIVES AVAILABLE

MARKETING MANAGER

Ten years 14 U.S. and 6 Eu-
ropean, successful expe-
rience in project and market-
ing management of business
systems and computer hard-
ware. American 38, fluent
German, basic French, seeks
responsible administrative or
marketing assignment. Min-
imum remuneration: \$28,000.
Box 42, I.N.T. 6 Frankfurt M.,
Gr. Eschenheimer Str. 42,
6000 Frankfurt Germany.

EXECUTIVE AVAILABLE

PROJECT DIRECTOR

age 36. German, university degree in
economics, high standard of education,
good health (fit for tropics), seeks
challenging tasks with

EXTENSIVE WORLDWIDE TRAVELLING.

Broad scope of interests and experi-
ences in economics, forecasting, re-
gional and urban planning, develop-
ment policy, information systems, etc.
Solid background in project manage-
ment, negotiations with public author-
ities, office management, editing of
journal, promotion of socio-economic
projects and their presentation. Travel
experience in Asia, Africa, North
America (East and West), Europe.
Very flexible, hard-working, capable
of enduring stress, like eventual work-
ing atmosphere. French, German,
Dutch (basic past, Substanz).
Interested in new position for further
practical application of his know-how
with good opportunities of manifold
and extensive long-range travelling.
Also ideal for assistance in and dis-
burdening of excessive travel-engage-
ments of executives.

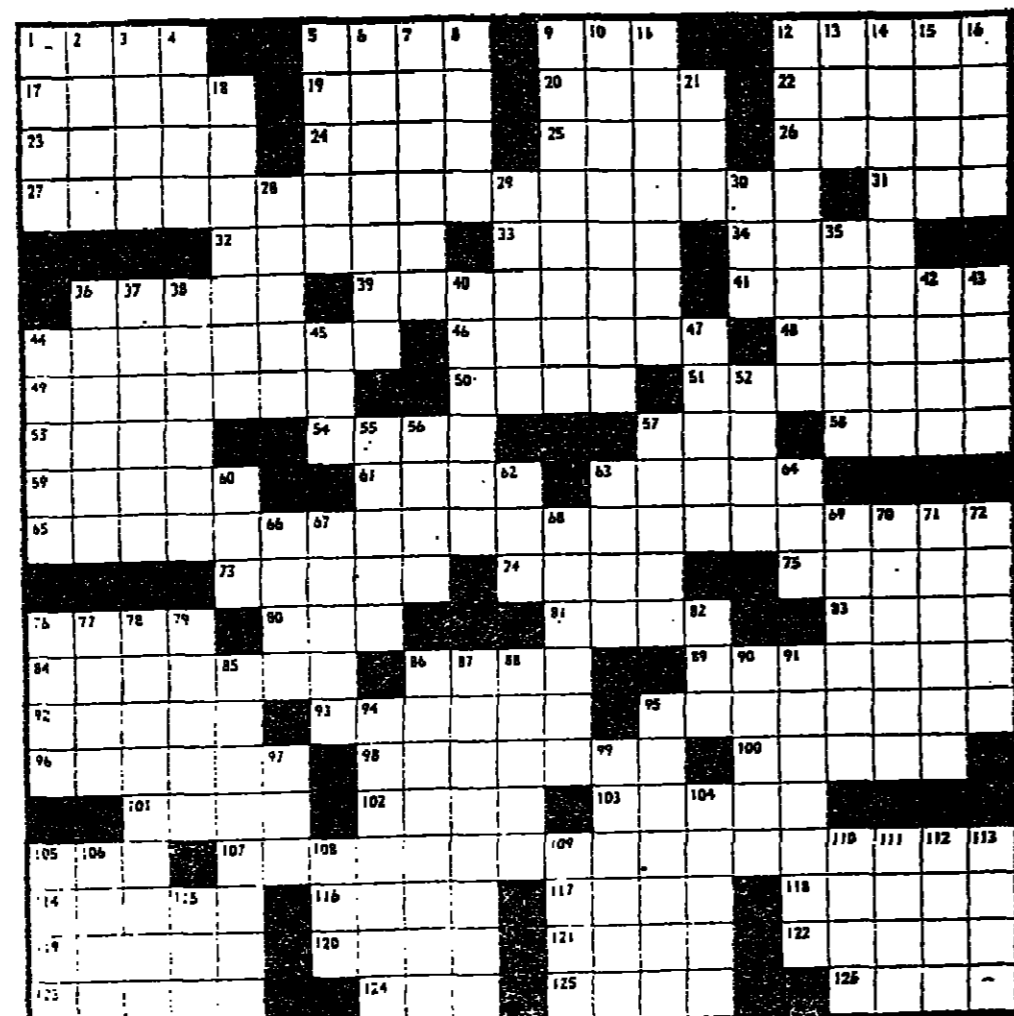
Writer: Box 410, I.N.T. 6 Frankfurt M.,
Gr. Eschenheimer Str. 42, Germany.

- Young Dutchman (38 yrs):
- 15 years experience in
timber—and building mat-
sales and management:
- Fluent English, French,
German;
- Excellent contacts Common
Market;
- seeks U.S. firm
representation

Box D-4568, Herald, Paris.

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

TIME OUT—By Frances Hansen



DOWN

1. First sound of work
2. Asian mountain
3. Outer: Prefix
4. Western resort
5. German president
6. Scribble
7. Papal name
8. Butterfingered
9. French
10. Mountain of Thessaly
11. Lira: French unit
12. Timely song
13. Begonia, to friends
14. Leader's slack
15. Bands festival
16. Bitty
17. Bathhouse
18. Easy, French style
19. Get lost
20. More sound
21. World aid org.
22. Benedict of Italy
23. Steller lady
24. African hornbill
25. Town near Ghent
26. Talk in a way
27. Gear: About 18
28. Hop the camera
29. "The" the "Unit"
30. Greek source of name words
31. Rubber trees
32. Laid up
33. Time served by

ACROSS

13. Live's partner
14. After V
15. Concise
16. Wagoned death
17. Two-up in Sydney
18. Culinary equip.
19. Ditz at all
20. Cub Scout's cookie
21. Child with "off"
22. Musical
23. Transport
24. Large: Prefix
25. Russian or Shostakovich
26. One more time
27. Kind of hat
28. "Not" (nothing doing)
29. Slakes a scene
30. Coprol
31. D.B.E. at all
32. Madison Ave. workers
33. Date of work stoppage
34. Ballo
35. am in Arcadia
36. Growing out
37. More noisy
38. Recycl. in Reims
39. Told a whopper
40. City on the Pina
41. Blind language: Abbr.
42. U.S. holy
43. Last sound of work

WEATHER

	C	F
ALBUQUERQUE	19	66
AMSTERDAM	19	66
ATLANTA	21	64
BALTIMORE	21	64
BIRMINGHAM	21	64
BOSTON	21	64
CHICAGO	21	64
DALLAS	21	64
DENVER	21	64
DETROIT	21	64
HONOLULU	21	64
LOS ANGELES	21	64
MANHATTAN	21	64
MILWAUKEE	21	64
MINNEAPOLIS	21	64
NEW YORK	21	64
PHILADELPHIA	21	64
PITTSBURGH	21	64
PORTLAND	21	64
RICHMOND	21	64
SAN FRANCISCO	21	64
SEATTLE	21	64
SINGAPORE	21	64
SUNNYVALE	21	64
TAMPA	21	64
WASHINGTON	21	64
WICHITA	21	64
WILMINGTON	21	64
YONKERS	21	64

BOOKS

SERPENT IN EDEN:

H.L. Mencken and the South

By Fred C. Hubson Jr. Foreword by Gerald W. Johnson. University of North Carolina Press, 242 pp. \$3.95.

Reviewed by Richard Freedman

AMONG the more poignant poems in American poetry is the one that adorns H.L. Mencken's 1920 essay, "The Sahara of the Bozair."

As for the South? Her books have grown fewer. She never was much given to literature.

While both epigraph and essay brought visions of joy from Mencken's myriad tales in the South, one can easily imagine how well his massive assault on the South's culture would be received by the South's as a bitter, vicious South, and as a Negro by inclination, a not by birth, composed of some mould, bun, mazzin, deca, and skunk cabbage.

But this was not the whole story of Mencken's complex love-hate relationship with the South and the enormous effect his book had on the South. For in the decade between the appearance of "The Sahara of the Bozair" and that eloquent, satirical credo of the Fugitive poets, "I'll Take My Stand," southern literature underwent a spectacular renaissance, the effects of which are still with us today. And the driving force behind this renaissance was not the South's own literature, but the North's.

So it is that the book which is the subject of this review is not a book of literary criticism, but a book of literary history. It is a book that is both a history and a critique of the South's literature, and it is a book that is both a history and a critique of the South's literature.

Richard Freedman is an associate professor of English at Simmons College.

In addition to his other many fine qualities, Mencken was an acute and generous talent spotter.

"I'd rather see second-rate stuff from the South than the best dithyrambs of Yankees," he urged one editor, and soon enough the Double Dealer, based in New Orleans, was publishing Faulkner and Allen Tate as well as Hemingway and Sherwood Anderson. The Poetry Society of South Carolina began importing such poets as Amy Lowell, Carl Sandburg and Robert Frost to lecture, and before long the South herself was producing such distinguished poets as Robert Penn Warren, John Crowe Ransom and Donald Davidson.

In 1919 the nation boasted 83 liveliest, most of them taking place in the South. By 1929 such literary explosions of Southern genius as "Look Homeward, Angel," "Sartoris" and "The Sound and the Fury." The New South was born in the 1920s, and to an extent hitherto unappreciated, Mencken was its midwife.

By the end of the decade, however, Mencken had somewhat lost interest in prodding the South and had married the lovely and talented Alabama writer, Sara Haardt. The Fugitive group in Tennessee, repelled by Mencken's carnival attitude to the South's "monkey" trial of 1925 and aware of his shortcomings as a critic of poetry, turned from him and discovered values in the Southern agrarian, fundamentalist tradition to which Mencken, in his cosmopolitanism, had been rather blind. W.V. Cash, in his youth a Mencken disciple, declared his independence in 1941 with his magnificent book, "The Mind of the South." Clearly, by that time the South was prepared to stand on its own feet, and since then has made a contribution to the national letters far in excess of its size, population, or economic clout. His work done, Mencken turned to his later preoccupations of philology, autobiography and PDR-baiting.

"Serpent in Eden" bears all the dreary stigma of a conventional PhD thesis. Its 189 pages of text groan beneath the weary burden of 910 footnotes. Yet it is unique for its genre in being both well written and in having something to say. It has more to say, in fact, and says it more pleasantly, than many a more "commercial"-seeming volume, and is highly recommended to unreconstructed Confederates and Damyanter alike.

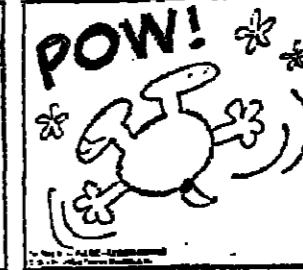
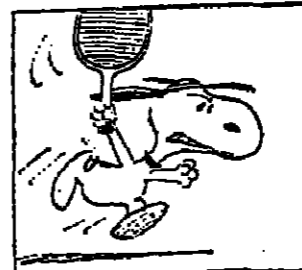
Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

Yesterday's Jumble: MOUSY RABBI VENDOR EMERY

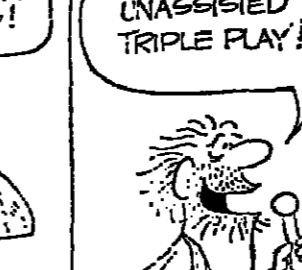
Answer: "Wake up—they're gone!"—DREAMS

© The Washington Post

PEANUTS



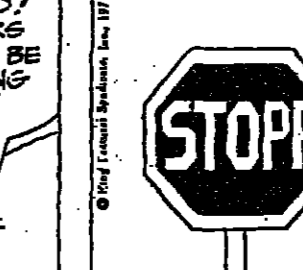
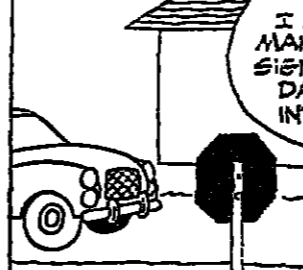
B.C.



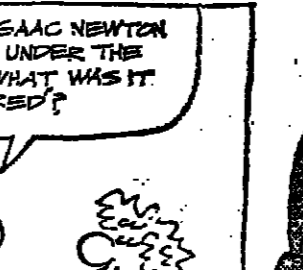
BLONDIE



BEETLE BAILEY



WIZARD OF ID



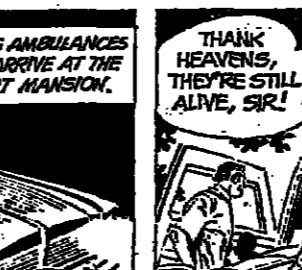
BUZ SAWYER



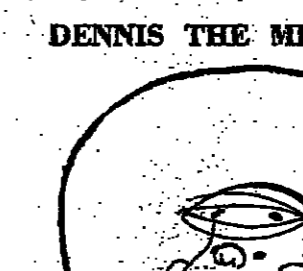
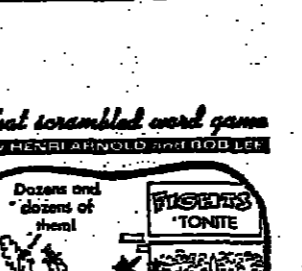
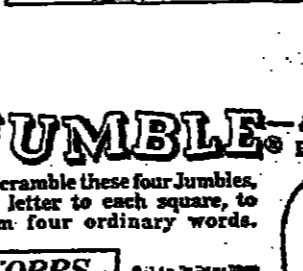
REX MORGAN M.D.



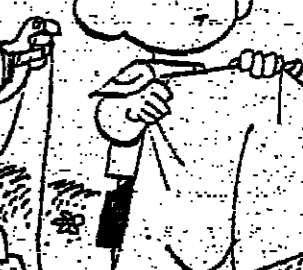
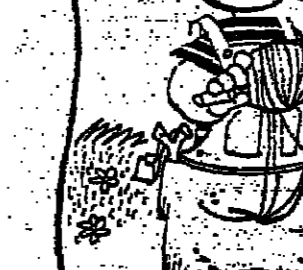
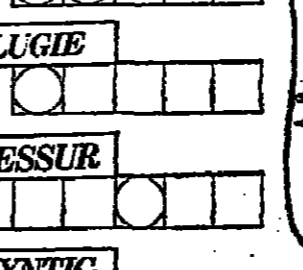
RIP KIRBY



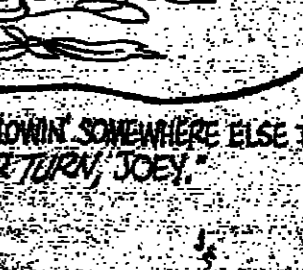
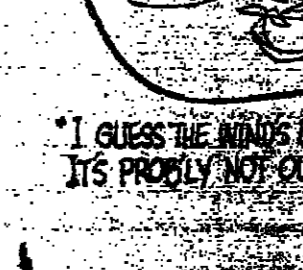
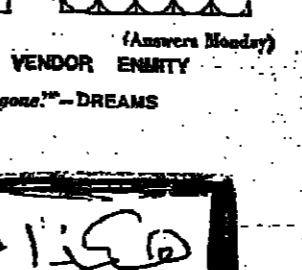
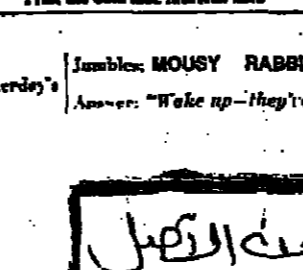
JUMBLE



DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE



JUMBLE

